

قناة امه، الوطن

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

382

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1977

Established 1887

10 Says Imports Oil Could Rise Under Carter Plan

By Steven Rattner

NGTON, July 26—A major new study by the Congressional Budget Office today said the Carter plan has significantly increased its probable achievement, but that oil imports would rise instead of fall.

The GAO contended that oil imports could increase to 10.3 million barrels a day—47 percent more than the 7 million barrels a day of voluntary conservation included in administration forecasts might not be achievable.

Panel's Lance Finances

Jack Nelson

STON, July 26—The Governmental Affairs Committee today voted to approve a bill to limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration.

The bill would limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

The bill would also limit the amount of money that can be raised for the Carter administration to \$10 million.

National Goals

The GAO, which is the investigative agency of Congress, prepared the 157-page report at the request of Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of the energy and power subcommittee. The report follows by six weeks a more modest GAO effort that criticized the Carter administration for developing an energy program admittedly incapable of meeting the national goals developed in the same time.

"Our estimate is that the plan, even if approved in its entirety by the Congress, will, in some cases, fall short of its goals by greater amounts than the administration has estimated," Elmer Staats, the controller general, said in a covering letter.

The bulk of the shortage in domestic energy supplies would result from the failure of coal production to reach the desired level of 1.2 billion tons. Instead, the GAO said, it would be only 1.1 billion tons.

"We are not sure that the plan is 'highly unlikely' to reach even that level," Staats said.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

U.S., Seoul Announce Pact on Pullout, Arms

By John Saar

SEOUL, July 26 (UPI)—The gradual withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea will be accompanied by a multi-billion-dollar strengthening of South Korea's military power under the terms of an agreement announced today by senior defense officials of both nations.

As part of a policy change promised by President Carter during last year's presidential campaign, the first 6,000 U.S. soldiers will go home next year—a quarter-century after the end of the Korean war. Others will follow in 1980-83 until only a few thousand of the 21,000 soldiers now stationed in South Korea remain.

They will carry out intelligence, communications and logistics tasks.

A joint communiqué released after the formula was completed at a two-day security conference here emphasized that the U.S.

commitment to defend South Korea under a 1954 treaty is unchanged. President Carter has affirmed, unqualifiedly, determination "to provide prompt and effective support" if South Korea is attacked.

2 U.S. Concessions

The administration is making at least two major concessions to South Korean anxieties. Most of the 2nd Infantry Division's firepower will stay until the last phase of the pullout. A brigade is to be withdrawn next year, but at Korea's request, the headquarters and other two brigades will remain while Seoul expands its defense.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown has agreed to sell Korea a number of F-16 fighters, although it will take years to fill the production orders.

The reaction of Congress to the decision to give permanent status to three Jewish settlements established on the West Bank of the Jordan River, a spokesman said. But it plans to discuss whether new settlements in occupied Arab territory would be allowed.

The decision to give permanent status to Camp Kaddum, also known as Abu Morth, Maale Adumim and Ofra, was made at a meeting of the Cabinet's Settlements Committee, the spokesman said. The committee met a day after Prime Minister Menachem Begin returned from talks with President Carter in Washington.

In Washington, the State Department said that the Israeli action contravened international law and created a new obstacle to the peacemaking process, Reuters reported.

"We are deeply disappointed by this development," a department spokesman said in a policy statement that was telephoned this morning to Israel's Ambassador Simcha Dinitz.

Officials said that Israel was considering Mr. Carter's request to refrain from establishing new Jewish communities on the West Bank until peace talks resume with the Arabs. The Cabinet spokesman said that it would take up the issue tomorrow.

Farouk, Mr. Sadat also said that Egypt had no quarrel with Libya and "has no intention of flexing its muscles against anybody."

Mr. Sadat said that Col. Qadhafi, who "thinks he is a second Napoleon," sent Palestinian Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat to Cairo with a map "claiming that Egypt had usurped territory from Libya."

"It is all very funny," Mr. Sadat said, "but I am going to throw it away."

Blames Arab Leaders

Mr. Sadat said that Arab leaders were to blame for Col. Qadhafi's actions. "Not a single Arab conference has been held without Qadhafi being insolent to other Arab kings and presidents," he said. "He should have been ostracized... Our Arab leaders should cut him down to size."

Mr. Sadat said that after four oil-rich Arab states decided earlier this year to extend a \$2-billion loan to Egypt, Col. Qadhafi sent them threatening letters.

2 U.S. Concessions

The administration is making at least two major concessions to South Korean anxieties. Most of the 2nd Infantry Division's firepower will stay until the last phase of the pullout. A brigade is to be withdrawn next year, but at Korea's request, the headquarters and other two brigades will remain while Seoul expands its defense.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown has agreed to sell Korea a number of F-16 fighters, although it will take years to fill the production orders.

The reaction of Congress to the decision to give permanent status to three Jewish settlements established on the West Bank of the Jordan River, a spokesman said. But it plans to discuss whether new settlements in occupied Arab territory would be allowed.

The decision to give permanent status to Camp Kaddum, also known as Abu Morth, Maale Adumim and Ofra, was made at a meeting of the Cabinet's Settlements Committee, the spokesman said. The committee met a day after Prime Minister Menachem Begin returned from talks with President Carter in Washington.

In Washington, the State Department said that the Israeli action contravened international law and created a new obstacle to the peacemaking process, Reuters reported.

"We are deeply disappointed by this development," a department spokesman said in a policy statement that was telephoned this morning to Israel's Ambassador Simcha Dinitz.

Officials said that Israel was considering Mr. Carter's request to refrain from establishing new Jewish communities on the West Bank until peace talks resume with the Arabs. The Cabinet spokesman said that it would take up the issue tomorrow.

Last week, Israeli sources said, Mr. Begin refused to promise Mr. Carter that Israel would desert from settling Jews on the West Bank while peace moves were under way. The Prime Minister told Mr. Carter that banning Jewish settlements on the West Bank would be like banning Jews from a U.S. city.

Mr. Begin emphasized Israel's "historic right" to the West Bank, taken from Jordan during the 1967 war.

The Kadum settlement was occupied in December, 1975, in defiance of a Labor government decision. Although the government of former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin saw in Kadum the most serious threat to its authority, and warned that it would remove the settlers by force if necessary, the decision to vacate the area was never carried out.



Anwar Sadat

According to Mr. Sadat, Col. Qadhafi told Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates "You have to choose between me and Sadat, and if you choose Sadat, I am going to overthrow you."

Mr. Sadat added that while he was negotiating with Mr. Arafat, Libya bombed the Egyptian border town of Salum. "Poor Arafat, he was tricked by this operation," he said.

Late Sunday, Mr. Sadat ordered Egyptian troops to halt all military operations along the Libyan border. Since then, the border region has been reported quiet.

"He is free to do whatever he likes in Libya, to declare a cultural revolution or to turn Libya into a democracy," Mr. Sadat said.

"But he should never think that Egypt is a sick man, for Egypt is not and will never be," he said.

As Mr. Sadat spoke, Mr. Arafat returned to Cairo from Libya for what a Palestinian spokesman described as talks "aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire" along the Egyptian-Libyan border.

Although there were no further reports of fighting along the front for the second straight day, Col. Qadhafi made no public acceptance of a cease-fire, reportedly because Mr. Sadat is demanding that sophisticated Soviet equipment be removed from the border.

A Western diplomat said that Egypt is a sick man, for Egypt is not and will never be.

As Mr. Sadat spoke, Mr. Arafat returned to Cairo from Libya for what a Palestinian spokesman described as talks "aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire" along the Egyptian-Libyan border.

Although there were no further reports of fighting along the front for the second straight day, Col. Qadhafi made no public acceptance of a cease-fire, reportedly because Mr. Sadat is demanding that sophisticated Soviet equipment be removed from the border.

A Western diplomat said that Egypt is a sick man, for Egypt is not and will never be.

der town of Salum. "Poor Arafat, he was tricked by this operation," he said.

Late Sunday, Mr. Sadat ordered Egyptian troops to halt all military operations along the Libyan border. Since then, the border region has been reported quiet.

"He is free to do whatever he likes in Libya, to declare a cultural revolution or to turn Libya into a democracy," Mr. Sadat said.

"But he should never think that Egypt is a sick man, for Egypt is not and will never be," he said.

As Mr. Sadat spoke, Mr. Arafat returned to Cairo from Libya for what a Palestinian spokesman described as talks "aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire" along the Egyptian-Libyan border.

Although there were no further reports of fighting along the front for the second straight day, Col. Qadhafi made no public acceptance of a cease-fire, reportedly because Mr. Sadat is demanding that sophisticated Soviet equipment be removed from the border.

A Western diplomat said that Egypt is a sick man, for Egypt is not and will never be.

As Mr. Sadat spoke, Mr. Arafat returned to Cairo from Libya for what a Palestinian spokesman described as talks "aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire" along the Egyptian-Libyan border.

Although there were no further reports of fighting along the front for the second straight day, Col. Qadhafi made no public acceptance of a cease-fire, reportedly because Mr. Sadat is demanding that sophisticated Soviet equipment be removed from the border.

A Western diplomat said that Egypt is a sick man, for Egypt is not and will never be.

As Mr. Sadat spoke, Mr. Arafat returned to Cairo from Libya for what a Palestinian spokesman described as talks "aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire" along the Egyptian-Libyan border.

Although there were no further reports of fighting along the front for the second straight day, Col. Qadhafi made no public acceptance of a cease-fire, reportedly because Mr. Sadat is demanding that sophisticated Soviet equipment be removed from the border.

A Western diplomat said that Egypt is a sick man, for Egypt is not and will never be.

As Mr. Sadat spoke, Mr. Arafat returned to Cairo from Libya for what a Palestinian spokesman described as talks "aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire" along the Egyptian-Libyan border.

Although there were no further reports of fighting along the front for the second straight day, Col. Qadhafi made no public acceptance of a cease-fire, reportedly because Mr. Sadat is demanding that sophisticated Soviet equipment be removed from the border.

Countering Russians Carter Offering Military Aid to Somali Regime

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI)—In an effort to supplant Soviet influence in the corner of Africa, the Carter administration has offered to supply U.S. military assistance to Somalia and is seeking to arrange similar aid from European and Arab countries.

The U.S. initiative is a result of the personal involvement of President Carter, who has spent many hours in governmental briefings and diplomatic discussions about the maneuverings in the Horn of Africa.

The United States has told Somalia that "in principle" it is prepared to grant military assistance, the Carter administration announced today.

"We have indicated to them [the Somalis] we are prepared in principle to provide arms in cooperation with the other nations they have approached," said State Department spokesman Hoddie Carter 3d. He identified the other countries as "friends and allies."

He said the United States would confine its aid to items that would help Somalia defend "its present territory."

Because Somalia is already among the best-armed states in Africa, it is supporting the guerrilla war in Ethiopia and has claimed parts of Kenya, the United States apparently is wary of supplying major weapons.

Last December the Soviet Union began supplying large-scale military assistance to Ethiopia, a major recipient of U.S. arms and aid for a generation.

The Soviet move created serious tensions with neighboring Somalia, which had been a Soviet-aid recipient for a decade and provides naval and air facilities to Soviet forces.

Somalia is a bitter enemy of Ethiopia and is supporting a guerrilla war to annex Ethiopia's ethnically Somali province of Ogaden.

In rapid succession this spring, Ethiopia ousted U.S. military advisers and brought in Russians, and the Somalis began meeting

with Saudi Arabian leaders and others linked to the West, hinting that they might be willing to change partners.

Within a few weeks of taking office, Mr. Carter was reading voluminous studies he had ordered on the area, and in early April Time magazine quoted him as ordering Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Affairs adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski to move in every possible way to get Somalia to be our friend.

Last month Mr. Carter told a group of magazine publishers at the White House of his "inclination... to aggressively challenge, in a peaceful way, of course, the Soviet Union and others for influence in areas of the world that we feel are crucial to us now or potentially crucial."

He named Somalia as a case in point.

Mr. Carter has discussed Somalia and Ethiopia with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd, and European leaders at the London

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

with Saudi Arabian leaders and others linked to the West, hinting that they might be willing to change partners.

Within a few weeks of taking office, Mr. Carter was reading voluminous studies he had ordered on the area, and in early April Time magazine quoted him as ordering Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Affairs adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski to move in every possible way to get Somalia to be our friend.

Last month Mr. Carter told a group of magazine publishers at the White House of his "inclination... to aggressively challenge, in a peaceful way, of course, the Soviet Union and others for influence in areas of the world that we feel are crucial to us now or potentially crucial."

China Is Said To Prepare Test of ICBM

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, July 26—China appears to be preparing for its first long-range test of an intercontinental ballistic missile that is capable of hitting targets throughout the world.

Well-placed Western sources said that the first launching is likely to go about 5,500 miles over the Pacific Ocean, hitting just north of the Fiji Islands.

The three-stage, liquid-fueled ICBM, dubbed the CSSX-4 by Western intelligence, is thought to be designed with a maximum range of 7,000 to 8,000 miles.

Since China already has a handful of 3,000-mile missiles capable of hitting Moscow, analysts believe that the successful development of a longer-range ICBM would be aimed principally at letting it be known that Peking is increasing its nuclear standing.

While no one is predicting when the first external firing will take place, a knowledgeable source said: "If they're looking for political effect, there's no reason they can't do it any time they want to."

Maximum Value

Other sources point out, however, that to get the maximum technological value from such a test, China probably would want to send the missile to the impact area to recover the missile warhead, and station one or two telemetry ships along the flight path to study the accuracy of the trajectory.

Indications that China may be preparing for long-range tests arise mainly from a recently completed 70-day deployment of a Chinese hydrographic ship off the Fiji Islands. A similar deployment, of shorter duration, occurred last summer.

Because of the clear, shallow waters in the area, analysts said that it would be an ideal place

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Probe of G&W Centers on Allegedly Hidden Finances

Profit-Loss Records Said to Be Distorted

The following is another in a series of articles based on four months of research into Gulf and Western Industries, the worldwide conglomerate.

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK, July 26 (UPI)—A major thrust of the Securities and Exchange Commission's inquiry into Gulf and Western Industries at this point, according to those with first-hand knowledge, is aimed at what officials believe has been a pattern of transactions, with G & W subsidiaries as well as with outside companies, that had one goal—to hide the facts of G & W's financial condition from stockholders and the public.

In its interviews with former employees of the company, The New York Times was repeatedly told that—as a former director of the company put it—"I was aware that they were playing with profits and losses."

Many former senior officials said that by the early 1970s, Charles Bluhdorn, the G & W chairman, was privately advocating the company's necessity to show—as one former officer said—"a steady 15-per-cent growth rate" that he thought would impress the constantly skeptical Wall Street analysts.

Most corporations set goals for growth in earnings. But to achieve these goals, former officials said, the profit-and-loss records of G & W were extensively distorted.

Accounting Leeway

Although generally accepted accounting principles leave considerable leeway in the manner in which earnings statements traditionally have been presented, government and former company officials contend that the Gulf and Western practices were excessive. The SEC is investigating a number of these,

One former company auditor, who also preferred not to be identified, said that senior financial officers at G & W headquarters took care to alter profit statements in a manner that would not become known to the company's main auditors, Ernst & Ernst.

The former auditor said Gulf and Western evaded a policy of directly telephoning recommendations for holding back profits to the presidents and treasurers at some of the company's more than 300 subsidiaries in an effort "to handle a lot of cases on the local level."

The local managers then "would decide locally what was material and what wasn't material [to their financial statements] and there would be nothing in writing to come back" to the main Gulf and Western offices in New York.

The former Gulf and Western executive said that millions of dollars in profits were hidden in some years from stockholders and the government by arbitrarily increasing some subsidiaries' cash reserves—those funds held against losses and other contingencies. The former executive said he had personal knowledge of high-level company schemes to increase the reserves in some subsidiaries when there was no basis or what he termed "an experience factor" for doing so.

A government official with responsibility for enforcement of securities law said that if G & W's intent was to hide profits and such intent was not disclosed to its stockholders, unjustified increases in the cash reserves of various subsidiaries could be a violation of securities law.

The former auditor, asked whether the intent was to deliberately alter the profits by withholding revenues that should have been reported, said, "Oh, sure it is. It's Charles's 15-per-cent growth rate."

"There's no question they were burying money," he said of the Gulf and Western officers. "It would add up. A few thousand here, a hundred thousand there. You could put away a good piece."

"E & E [Ernst & Ernst] isn't finding out anything because it's kept small enough," the former auditor said, "and on the few big ones [profit reductions], they had good cover stories."

"Whatever they did," the former auditor added, "they had to do it in such a way that E & E would not know."

Senior officers of Ernst & Ernst in New York refused to discuss their handling of the Gulf and Western account because they said of the continuing SEC inquiry.

But sources close to the accounting firm acknowledged in a statement that it was investigating a number of these,

One former company auditor, who also preferred not to be identified, said that senior financial officers at G & W headquarters took care to alter profit statements in a manner that would not become known to the company's main auditors, Ernst & Ernst.

The former auditor said Gulf and Western evaded a policy of directly telephoning recommendations for holding back profits to the presidents and treasurers at some of the company's more than 300 subsidiaries in an effort "to handle a lot of cases on the local level."

The local managers then "would decide locally what was material and what wasn't material [to their financial statements] and there would be nothing in writing to come back" to the main Gulf and Western offices in New York.

The former Gulf and Western executive said that millions of dollars in profits were hidden in some years from stockholders and the government by arbitrarily increasing some subsidiaries' cash reserves—those funds held against losses and other contingencies. The former executive said he had personal knowledge of high-level company schemes to increase the reserves in some subsidiaries when there was no basis or what he termed "an experience factor" for doing so.



Hope, Jackie Gleason and former President Ford at the tourney at Vail, Colo.

Ford Again Hits Spectator With Golf Shot

Colo., July 26 (AP)—President Gerald R. Ford today hit a golf ball at his own golf club, exactly after he had been hit in the head by a golf ball during a Milwaukee tournament.

Playing with comedian Hope Jackie Gleason, Ford hit a golf ball into a field adjacent to the Eagle-Vail Golf Club course. Jessie Edeen, 26, housewife, was sitting on a rock watching play.

"All of a sudden someone hollered, 'Look out,'" she said. "The next thing I knew something struck me on the arm." The ball hit her just above the right wrist, raising a welt.

Mr. Ford did not pursue the out-of-bounds ball. Instead, an aide was sent to get it. Advised

when he reached the green that he had hit Mrs. Edeen, the former president hurried back to see her.

"He asked me if I was hurt and said he was sorry," Mrs. Edeen said. "He apologized again and then gave me the golf ball."

The two-day Jerry Ford Invitational tournament is being held to raise money for Vail charities.

8 Arrested In Abduction Of Fiat Aide

Most of the Ransom
Found in Geneva

MADRID, July 26 (Reuters).—Seven persons have been arrested in Spain in connection with the Paris kidnapping of Fiat executive Luchino Revelli-Beaumont and an eighth person was seized in Paris. The bulk of a \$2-million ransom has been found in Geneva, police said.

Justice sources in Geneva said today that the ransom money was found in three city banks after bankers had agreed to allow police to inspect contents of private safe deposit boxes.

After that \$1.5 million and several false passports and identity cards were found in the boxes the sources said.

In Madrid, a police spokesman said that seven Argentinians had been detained there and at the southern town of Malaga last weekend.

In Paris, a police spokesman said today that an unidentified person had been detained there in connection with the kidnapping.

Jean Ducet, head of the French police investigation department, said that the seven Argentinians arrested in Spain had traveled extensively in Europe on false South American passports.

He said that police had been able to track down all the suspects through telephone calls made from Geneva by the Argentinians.

Mr. Revelli-Beaumont, head of Fiat's French subsidiary, was freed in Versailles two weeks ago after being held by his kidnappers for nearly three months.

A self-styled revolutionary group, called "The Committee for Revolution and Socialist Unity," had claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

At the time of the Fiat executive's release, a Swiss government spokesman said that a \$2-million ransom had been paid in Switzerland.

The money was handed over in two briefcases in Geneva to four men "of the Latin type," the spokesman said.

Swiss banking laws allow banks to lift their secrecy rule at the request of the authorities if the money involved is suspected of being linked to crime.

Ray, 6 Others Face Tenn. Escape Counts

WARTBURG, Tenn., July 26 (AP).—James Earl Ray and six other inmates who broke out of Brushy Mountain Penitentiary on June 10 were indicted yesterday on state charges of escape.

The indictments were returned by the Morgan County grand jury. Ray, the convicted assassin of Martin Luther King Jr., and the six other men pleaded not guilty to the escape charges at preliminary hearings earlier this month. If convicted, they could be sentenced to an additional one to five years in prison.



WASHINGTON WAVES—Premier Giulio Andreotti and President and Mrs. Carter wave from White House balcony yesterday after welcoming ceremonies for the Italian leader. Mr. Carter and Mr. Andreotti are expected to discuss political and economic questions, including the role of the Italian Communist party in foreign policy. President Carter thanked Mr. Andreotti for backing his stand on rights.

Pro-Somali Units Press in Ogaden

Fighting Continues in Ethiopian Province

NAIROBI, July 26 (AP).—Intense fighting between Ethiopian troops and pro-Somali forces for control of Ethiopia's southern province of Ogaden continued today, diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa reported.

Ethiopian newspapers said today that since Sunday five Somali planes have been shot down and 30 Somali tanks destroyed. The pro-Somali forces shot down a C-47 transport plane and an unidentified passenger plane carrying women and children, the reports said.

No independent confirmation was available. But diplomatic sources said they had "fairly reliable information" that two Soviet-built MiG-21 fighters of the Somali Air Force were shot down near the southern Ogaden town of Kebri Dehar.

The Ethiopian passenger plane shot down by the opposing side was apparently a DC-3 of Ethiopian Airlines, the sources said.

Ethiopia has charged that Somali troops, backed by tanks and artillery, invaded Ethiopia on Saturday to participate in the fighting alongside Somali-backed guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front.

Somalia, which has claimed the Ogaden as its own territory since independence in 1960, has called the Ethiopian charges "baseless lies."

"We get the impression from here," said the sources in Addis Ababa, "that both sides are using air strikes in the fighting. The Ethiopians have used planes to knock out Somali trucks in large numbers."

There was no independent confirmation that Somali tanks and other armored vehicles were being used in the fighting. The fighting centers on the southern Ogaden towns of Kebri Dehar, Gode and Warder, said the sources, but it is not clear which side holds which town.

Somalia has claimed that Warder and Gode fell to its forces Sunday.

Eritreans Cite Gains

NAIROBI, July 26 (UPI).—Eritrean guerrillas said yesterday they had captured the town of Agordat, in northern Ethiopia, one of the few outposts government troops still controlled in the area.

The Eritreans said they had captured at least 80 per cent of the province and were preparing for a major drive toward victory.

Siad Barre Injured

MOGADISHU, July 26 (UPI).—The Somali Information Ministry said today that President Mohammed Siad Barre suffered minor injuries in an automobile accident last week but was now back at work.

The ministry denied reports that Mr. Barre was seriously hurt and Vice-President Abdi Bakari Ali killed in the same accident.

The ministry denied reports that Mr. Barre was seriously hurt and Vice-President Abdi Bakari Ali killed in the same accident.



Mohammed Siad Barre

U.S. Offering Aid to Somalia In Bid to Cut Soviet Influence

(Continued from Page 1)
summit. And Mr. Carter held an unannounced meeting at the White House with the Somali ambassador to Washington, Abdullah Ahmed Aden.

The African policy statement delivered July 1 by Mr. Vance said the United States "will consider sympathetically appeals for assistance from states which are threatened by a buildup of foreign

military equipment and advisers on their borders in the Horn and elsewhere in Africa." That was a signal to Somalia.

A U.S. economic aid team visited Somalia this spring and is drawing up an economic program to be incorporated in next year's budget. The team was given red-carpet treatment by the Somalis, in contrast to the restrictions usually placed on the activities of the U.S. ambassador and other U.S. officials in the capital of Mogadishu.

France is reported to have agreed to provide military equipment to Somalia, and Britain has agreed in principle to supply equipment, informed sources said.

An Islamic country with a potentially strategic location on the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden, Somalia is of special interest to Saudi Arabia. The Saudi leadership, which met with Somalia President Mohammed Siad Barre recently July 13, is reported to finance Somali arms purchases from European countries. Some new arms from Arab sources already are being received.

Extensive diplomatic discussion in several capitals in which the United States played a major role is reported to have created "a consensus" involving Germany, Italy, Iran and Pakistan, along with the countries already mentioned, that Somalia should be helped to diversify its sources of military supplies and aid or make a full break from the Soviet orbit if it wants to.

Several well-informed U.S. officials said they have no confirmation of reports that large numbers of Soviet advisers are already leaving Somalia. Up to 5,000 Russians are believed to be present, some of them in key advisory positions in the army, secret police and governmental ministries.

Because of the extensive Soviet presence, the Somali President has been cautious in his flirtation with the West.

U.S. military aid to Somalia presents some problems to the Carter administration. In view of its announced policies of arms restraint and human rights, Somalia is a military-run authoritarian state with a pervasive secret police apparatus.

The Boston Globe

Financial Condition Allegedly Hidden G&W Profit-Loss Records Probed

(Continued from Page 1)

interviews that it had decided to cooperate with the SEC in its investigation, despite bitter opposition from some senior Gulf and Western officials. The accounting firm has begun turning over its work papers and other resource materials to the SEC investigators, the sources said.

Gulf and Western's executive vice-president, Martin Davis, who refused to permit The Times to interview other senior officials of G & W, categorically denied the allegations of profit-loss distortions.

"There has been no manipulation or alteration of profits and losses," he said.

Real Estate Transactions

Government officials are known to believe that the strongest pending case of financial misrepresentation centers on a four-year series of real estate and stock transactions that originated in 1969 with an agreement between Gulf and Western and the Italian real estate company, a high-flying conglomerate of the mid-1960s that was on the verge of collapse by the end of the decade.

The paper trail, which is still being traced by the SEC and by the Manhattan district attorney, eventually involved a series of real estate and stock appraisals for companies and land in California, Florida, Martinique and Italy.

The maze of transactions also led to Michele Sindona, the internationally known financier who was closely involved with the Italian real estate company, Mr. Sindona, who is now living in New York.

Mr. Sindona is the target of extradition proceedings by Italian police on charges that he embezzled \$225 million from an Italian bank.

Government officials said the SEC has evidence that many of these complicated transactions had one thing in common: Inflated appraisals of real estate values that were used by Gulf and Western to hide its losses and also to help acquire assets from other companies whose value was subsequently overstated.

A former G & W director said that Commonwealth United and similar transactions, which he described as being "cooked up," were reported to the stockholders only in cryptic form in the conglomerate's annual financial report to the SEC.

Asked about the Commonwealth United transactions, Mr. Davis told The Times that they had been "fully disclosed" in the company's annual filings with the SEC. Government officials said no such full disclosure has been found in Gulf and Western's SEC filings for the last 10 years.

Misleading public disclosures of important transactions are illegal under Federal securities law.

A Summary

As described by government officials and by former participants, here is a summary of what took place.

In June 1969, shortly before the end of the fiscal year for both Paramount Pictures and G & W, it became clear to senior company officials that cost overruns on two Paramount motion pictures would result in a significant loss in the conglomerate's yearly earnings.

Rather than show the loss, Gulf and Western drew up a transaction in which it gave Commonwealth United \$12 million in cash and 50-percent participation in the future profits, if any, from one of the films, "Daring Lily," starring Julie Andrews.

In return, Gulf and Western received a package of Commonwealth United stock, warrants, debentures and notes with a face value of more than \$30 million.

At the time of that transaction, however, the price of Commonwealth United was falling rapidly on the New York Stock Exchange. On Aug. 1, 1969, the SEC halted trading in the stock because of alleged irregularities in the company's financial reporting.

In August, 1970, the debentures

went into default, but by then G & W had gotten rid of them in three transactions.

In late June, the company used the debentures to help acquire 15 million shares of Societa Generale Immobiliare, the Italian real estate company, from Mr. Sindona. Those shares were carried on Gulf and Western's books, one participant recalled, at 1 1/2 times their value on the Milan stock exchange.

As part of the deal, the Societa Generale Immobiliare, which was dominated by Mr. Sindona, in turn purchased a 50-percent interest in G & W's Paramount Marathon Movie Studios and the studio's surrounding real estate in Hollywood.

One Gulf and Western participant recalled in an interview that the SGI Hollywood purchase pivoted on "inflated figures" provided to SGI by Gulf and Western. As a result, the participant added, the Italian company ended up paying \$8 million for its half interest in the studios, which had been carried on Paramount's books as being worth only \$4 million.

Asked about the transaction, Mr. Davis confirmed that the SGI shares were carried on G & W's books at 1 1/2 times their value on the Milan stock exchange. He explained that such large stock purchases "have a premium value."

The Paramount Marathon Studios, he said, were carried "at their proper value" on G & W's books.

In the second set of transactions involving the almost worthless Commonwealth United debentures, Gulf and Western utilized inflated real estate appraisals to purchase farmland in Florida.

In the farmland transaction, G & W paid \$2.5 million in cash and also turned over Commonwealth United debentures it continued to value at \$5 million—far more than their real value. The newly purchased land was appraised at between \$8 million and \$9 million, far higher than its worth, a participant said.

Asked about this, Mr. Davis denied that the appraisal was inflated and said that the land was worth considerably more.

The final transaction involved the purchase of land on an island near Martinique from Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the French financier, with the Commonwealth United debentures being used in partial payment of an agent's commission.

In addition to Commonwealth United, many of the other transactions now being investigated by the SEC involve the Associates First Capital Corp., Gulf and Western's wholly owned major finance subsidiary, which makes consumer loans and underwrites insurance throughout the United States.

Government officials said the SEC is studying those transactions that investigators believe would not have taken place with outside companies—that is, with third parties operating in arm's-length negotiations.

1974 Transactions

One former senior official of Associates recalled in an interview a complicated series of 1974 transactions in which the insurance subsidiaries of Associates exchanged securities, bonds, notes and cash totaling \$46 million with the Associates First Capital Corp. The transactions took place in a three-week period shortly before the end of G & W's fiscal year.

One of these transactions enabled an insurance subsidiary, the Providence Washington Insurance Co. of Providence, R.I., which had suffered heavy losses, to exchange stocks with a market value of \$3.2 million for stocks with a market value of \$7.3 million.

A former top executive of Associates, in an interview, said that these transactions took place after Providence Washington and other insurance subsidiaries of Associates were confronted with stock market losses of more than \$35 million in their investment accounts.

"If we had to face up to those losses," he added, Associates "would have had to place more money in reserves to meet various state law requirements."

Although he believed the transactions to be "questionable," the executive said, he felt Associates had to go along with the deal. "Associates couldn't have turned down a gift because it helped them raise money," he explained, and thus improved the Associates' credit rating. The SEC is known to be investigating the extent to which all of the transactions between Associates and Gulf and Western were reported to the

stockholders. Under securities law, all circumstances of high-risk transactions, such as those that are designed to meet a state regulation, must be fully disclosed.

The SEC also is investigating a series of 1971 transactions between Associates and G & W in which the conglomerate allegedly was seeking to hide at least \$25 million of losses in stocks and other market securities, according to former G & W officers.

More than 200 transfers of stock and other securities took place on a single day in December, 1971, public records show.

Asked about the 1971 and 1974 transactions within the G & W family, Mr. Davis said, "In our view, these were proper and reviewed by our auditors. They also were disclosed in SEC filings."

3 Other Areas

The SEC also is known to be investigating at least three other possible areas of corporate misbehavior.

• Allegations that the Gulf and Western pension fund was making purchases in outside stocks in a manner that aided the personal portfolios of some senior company officers.

• A series of investments by G & W in its own stock in what some government officials believe may have been an effort by the company to create an artificial market—and higher prices.

• Alleged insider trading of stock in Automotive Parts Service, G & W's profitable parts subsidiary, of which it owns 87 per cent, during 1973 when the parts company was in the process of absorbing another G & W subsidiary.

In its public filings with the SEC, Gulf and Western has specifically acknowledged the existence of the government's interests in the activities of its pension fund, its own stock purchases, and the trading in Automotive Parts Service stock. Gulf and Western has publicly reported no other areas of government inquiry.

Government sources said that the SEC also is seeking to determine whether there is a pattern of misleading statements behind the conglomerate's many investments and acquisitions. The key issue is similar to the one that was litigated in the 1973 A & P federal court case: Whether Gulf and Western's stock purchases were for investment only, as the company publicly reported, or whether they were preparatory to a take-over attempt.

This issue is now being confronted by Grant Simmons Jr., chairman of the board of the Simmons Co., an Atlanta-based manufacturer of mattresses and bedding equipment. Gulf and Western now owns more than 25 per cent of that company's common stock as part of a growing investment it began making in 1974.

Simmons's Fears

The SEC has interviewed Mr. Simmons and obtained access to company records in an effort to determine whether Gulf and Western misstated its intentions in connection with its purchases of Simmons stock. Government officials describe this area of securities transactions as murky and one in which formal sanctions are rare.

In a recent interview, Mr. Simmons acknowledged the fact of his cooperation with the SEC inquiry and also talked about what he depicted as his "paranoia" about the true intentions of Gulf and Western.

Mr. Simmons ordered his staff to do some research on Gulf and Western "investments" and quickly found what seemed to be a pattern of small stock purchases leading to eventual take-overs.

In the next 18 months the conglomerate continued to invest in Simmons stock and Mr. Simmons continued to worry.

The issue, he said in the interview, had boiled down to one essential question: "How do you preserve a free market while at the same time have people like Bluhdorn who can sanctify themselves after deciding an investment is an acquisition by saying, 'I changed my mind' or that 'circumstances changed'?"

"Do we sit around listening to

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

Bluhdorn's ranting and raving, or do we go out and buy the stock?"

'Falsehoods,' G&W Responds

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT)

—Gulf and Western Industries Inc. said yesterday that series of articles in The New York Times covering the corporate and financial activities of the company and its chairman, Charles Bluhdorn, contained "falsehoods."

Martin Davis, executive vice-president, said in a statement: "The allegations in The New York Times story about Gulf and Western are filled with falsehoods. These falsehoods will be dealt with in appropriate time and in appropriate forum."

protestations until there's acquiescence?" Mr. Simmons said rhetorically.

Mr. Simmons did some about the situation last year in an interview with The New Times, he discussed Gulf Western investment in his company in unflattering terms, an eerie, unpleasant posture, in," Mr. Simmons was quoted as saying.

Charles Bluhdorn exploded. "I got a telephone call," he said, "from Mr. Simmons. He was wild because [The Times] had asked him some questions that were very appropriate."

Gulf and Western quickly changed more stock in the common Co. Mr. Simmons said then Mr. Bluhdorn "threats change his posture."

An Encounter

Mr. Simmons went to a big in Gulf and Western's quarters, he recalled, when Bluhdorn told him: "Grant, made a horse's ass out of me. Bluhdorn added that The article had angered him."

G & W's board of director had asked him, Mr. Bluhdorn said. "Why don't you tender it as an offer for Simmons's stock?"

At another point, Mr. Si recalled that Mr. Bluhdorn gaily asked, "Grant, we're not doing it. Does it mean some kind of a devil?"

point, Mr. Simmons recalled Bluhdorn jumped out of his seat and began gesticulating. "That guy was figu foaming at the mouth," Mr. Simmons said.

Since the encounter, a threat of a take-over by Mr. Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

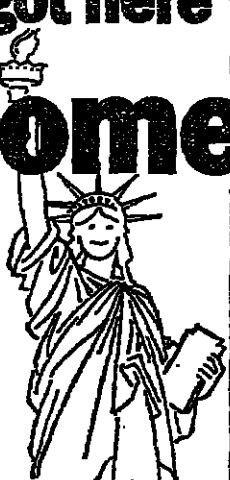
He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

He continued to be so about Gulf and Western Simmons said, because I was playing a waiting game." The Simmons Co. stock is more per cent here, I don't want there."

However you got here
come home
with us



You can exchange most types of return ticket for a flight home with Pan Am at no extra cost. Just phone your nearest Pan Am office.

Press Blacks Employed by Regime to Quit

Soweto Youths Assail 'Stooge' Jobs

By Robin Wright
JOHANNESBURG, July 26 (UPI)—African students in the troubled black township of Soweto have begun a campaign against black government employees, pressuring them—often, allegedly, under threat of violence—to quit their "stooge" jobs. The move is aimed at crippling the white power structure by taking away the huge numbers of black employees needed to support it.

Political observers and newspaper editors here have already called the campaign the opening of a new phase in the political struggle which began on June 16 last year—the start of more than a year of racial unrest in South Africa.

The impact of the new campaign has been impressive, both strategically and psychologically. The effort, headed by the Soweto Student Representative Council (SSRC), began about two months ago when students urged members of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council (UBC) to resign. The UBC, nicknamed the "useless boys club" by students, was a black advisory body to the white board that administers the township of more than 12 million Africans.

The campaign worked: the vast majority of the 41-member body quit last month. The government was forced to suspend the body, leaving white administrators without official liaison with the township.

Pressure Increases
Students have now stepped up their pressure tactics against government institutions, spreading the campaign to include school boards and black teachers. African police officers and selected leaders of the nine tribal reserves, or homelands, scheduled to gain independence from South Africa in the near future.

3 Plead Guilty In Abduction of 27 in School Bus

OAKLAND, Calif., July 26 (AP).—Three young men who changed their pleas to guilty of the kidnapping of 26 Chowchilla school children and their bus driver in July of last year will wage a legal battle together to avoid life in prison, one of their lawyers said.

"They are relieved to get it over with and they are still friends," said public defender Lester Geudron after his client, James Schoenfeld, 25, Schoenfeld's brother, Richard, 24, and Frederick Woods, 25, withdrew their not guilty pleas.

The three defendants pleaded guilty to 27 counts of kidnapping for ransom, which carries a prison term of five years to life, but they retained their not guilty pleas on five charges of kidnapping with bodily harm.

If convicted on the second, more serious charges, they could be sentenced to life in prison without possibility of parole.

The district attorney in Madera County, where the abduction took place, dropped 38 counts of armed robbery in exchange for the guilty pleas. The robbery counts involved personal trinkets taken from the youngsters.

The district attorney said that he would seek a conviction on the bodily harm charges.

And there are growing signs of adult backing, especially from the Soweto Committee of Ten—prominent black professional persons who are attempting to fill the power vacuum created by the UBC's collapse. Headed by a Soweto physician, Dr. Nthato Molana, the committee has drawn up a blueprint for a new community board that would have total autonomy over Soweto, including power over education, police and local elections.

The committee has held lengthy talks with the students, and reportedly does not make a major move without student backing.

Together, the two forces are attempting to block the government's proposed new Community Council, which would replace the UBC and allow only limited powers to black members, such as garbage collection, administration over sports facilities and libraries, and renting government-owned homes.

Influence Grows
According to an African student on the SSRC, the youths are using their growing influence to weaken the existing government institutions for blacks, while the committee is working to construct an alternative, which Dr. Molana has said he will discuss only with Prime Minister John Vorster.

Students have recently been applying the heaviest pressure on the 19 black school boards in Soweto, urging members to stop supporting a system that legally endorses a double standard of education for blacks and whites. Poor education for blacks has been one of the key gripes of the youth movement, often setting off school boycotts and disorders.

Although white school officials have denied it, several members of Soweto school boards claim they have resigned—but there is some doubt about motives.

Meadowlands School Board member H. Pele reportedly gave "contamination" of black youths by the current educational program as the reason for his resignation. However, in a statement that was quoted from officials of the Xhosa West Board, members wrote of the compulsion to resign in face of "decided threats to [our] lives."

The youth group, unwilling to be quoted for fear of government retribution, has also passed the word in Soweto that the roughly 4,000 black teachers should resign in September after collecting their annual bonus checks. A teacher at Thesela secondary school reported: "Several of us have been told to prepare to resign in September." He added that he and several of his colleagues would do as the students instructed.

The latest target is black traffic policemen, who have been given an ultimatum to stay off the roads as of yesterday or face "trouble."

Archbishop Sheen Undergoes Surgery

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP).—Archbishop Fulton Sheen, 82, has undergone emergency heart surgery here and "is doing well," his doctor said today.

Dr. Michael Bruno said that the retired head of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith had surgery on July 15 at Lenox Hill Hospital.

There are reports that the students also plan to urge the more than 18,000 black members of the South African police force in Soweto to resign.

Necessary Steps
The Soweto police chief, Col. Jan Visser, admitted yesterday that militant students were hoping to force blacks on government bodies to quit. But he warned: "We will defend ourselves at all times and take any necessary steps" if threatened.

"Nothing good will be achieved by intimidation. It's a futile exercise which can only produce ill feelings. My advice to the students is to hold a lawful meeting to iron out their grievances," Col. Visser added.

Last weekend, student groups and 12 other black organizations extended the campaign to include the homelands, releasing the text of a warning issued to Chief Lutho Mangope of the Bophuthatswana homeland which is scheduled for independence on Dec. 6.

Future Aliens
Under South Africa's apartheid policy, all 18 million Africans will become citizens of their respective tribal homelands upon independence, making them aliens in South Africa.

Many African groups have protested the move.

The message to Chief Mangope warned him "not to sell the souls of his people" by accepting independence. Tomorrow, Chief Mangope is scheduled to meet with the Prime Minister and his staff to discuss the final issues paving the way to independence.

Meanwhile, the appeal to allow Soweto residents to run their own affairs has picked up support among moderate politicians and English-language newspapers.

Protest Is Broken Up
JOHANNESBURG, July 26 (Reuters).—Police used tear gas to break up a demonstration by black students in Alexandra Township today as classroom unrest spread from Pretoria to here. Hundreds of black students abandoned their studies in Alexandra to protest last night's detention of two students, a police spokesman said.

Police fired tear gas into the crowd and later called in riot police. But the township was reported quiet this afternoon.

The boycott of classes by students in the Pretoria townships of Atteridgeville and Soutville continued to protest South Africa's segregated education system.

EEC to Choose Fusion Project Site Next Month

BRUSSELS, July 26 (AP).—A decision will be made Sept. 30 on where to locate the Western European project for getting nuclear energy from atomic fusion, according to Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet, chairman of the European Economic Community Council of Ministers.

Mr. Simonet announced today that Britain wants to put the project at Culham, near Oxford, where there is already a nuclear experimental station and West Germany wants it at Garching in Bavaria. France and Italy had dropped demands to locate the project in their countries.

Called the Joint European Torus (JET), it is a series of experiments to develop magnetic fields that can contain the ultrahigh temperatures needed for the fusion reaction. Nuclear weapons now exploit this fusion, but electric power is obtained by the less powerful fission or splitting of atoms.

Mr. Simonet said that with the prospect of a final decision in view, the Common Market foreign ministers agreed to prolong the contracts of the JET staff until Sept. 30 and make available the funds to pay it. Yesterday, it was disclosed that a similar U.S. project at Princeton University was interested in hiring the European experts if the European project were abandoned.

European experts claim to have a lead in fusion power development.

Greek Airline Strike Extended to Saturday

ATHENS, July 26 (AP).—Flight attendants of Olympic Airways today announced they were extending their four-day strike to Saturday in reaction to the government's alleged refusal to agree to their demands.

The strikers represented by separate unions also said they planned to take legal action against Olympic's management for charging the strike was politically motivated.

The strike forced the national airline to cancel most of its domestic and international flights.

Tokyo Nuclear Talks

TOKYO, July 26 (AP).—The United States and Japan agreed today to open Cabinet-level negotiations here next month to discuss Japan's nuclear fuel reprocessing projects.

U.S. Electric Firms Accused of Distortion in School Game

By Gladwin Hill
NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT).—A leading conservation group has accused the electric industry of unfairly promoting nuclear power and ridiculing critics of the industry in a purported educational game being placed in thousands of high schools around the country. The industry denies the charges.

In the game, which is being distributed free by power companies, students act out roles in a hypothetical community discussion of energy needs and environmental protection.

Some of the 32 roles, outlined on a series of cards, are environmentalists, some are utility executives and others represent various citizen viewpoints.

Despite claims of objectivity, "the game is a slick but transparent propaganda package," contends an article in the current issue of Audubon, the monthly magazine of the National Audubon Society. The article was written by Martin Zeldin, a Washington, D.C., environmental consultant.

The game, the article says, "promotes nuclear power as the answer to society's electricity needs" and "distorts conservation-



CATAPULTING TO FAME—Sissy Earhart, a 6-month-old Philadelphia cat, dons helmet and goggles in preparation for finals of the fashion show of All-American Glamour Kitty Contest in Hollywood, Fla.

Americans Are Living Longer And Median Age Is on Rise

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—Today's girl babies can expect to live to 81 and boys to almost 72, nearly three years longer than expected before because fewer people are dying of heart attacks, the Census Bureau says.

In a report released yesterday on population projections of the United States, the Census Bureau said that the death rate of adults over 35 declined much more rapidly than it did during the previous decade.

The decline was attributable largely to a reduction in deaths from major causes, such as heart attacks, the report said.

Asked if this was a result of improved medical techniques and lower cholesterol diets, Signe Wetogran, a demographer who worked on the report, said, "We just don't know. We don't know much about the mortality decrease of the last few years."

The median age of the population has increased from 27.9 in 1970 to 29 last year, the figures show. The report projects that by 2000 the median age will range from 32.5 to 37.3. The median age means that half the people in the country are older than that and half are younger.

The death rate of those between 45 and 54 dropped six times faster between 1973 and 1975 than it did in the previous 13 years. And the death rate of those between 65 and 74 dropped more than four times as fast.

The report said that unless there is a large-scale war, major epidemic or other catastrophe, the over-65 population will grow from an estimated 22.9 million last year, which was 11 per cent of the population, to 31.8 million in 2000, about 12 per cent of the population.

However, a major jump in the elderly population is predicted in 2030 when the combination of declining mortality and the aging of the post-World War II baby-boom generation will swell the elderly population to 55 million. This means that from 14 to 22 per cent of the nation's population would be over 65, a situation that would have a major impact on social and economic conditions.

Pallbearers Drop Gloves In Pay Dispute

LONDON, July 26 (UPI).—Three hundred pallbearers, hearse drivers and coffin makers held a union meeting today, forcing the cancellation of an estimated 300 funerals in London.

Members of the National Union of Funeral Service Operatives gathered to approve demands for pay increases from £31 (\$56.7) to £70 a week.

General secretary David Coates said that if undertakers, represented in the London Association of Funeral Directors, declined to negotiate, his members would consider a full strike.

Thais Protest Border Clashes With Cambodia

BANGKOK, July 26 (Reuters).—Thailand sent protest notes yesterday to Cambodia over an attack last week on a disputed border village. Thai forces, meanwhile, continued shelling Khmer Rouge troops entrenched at the border.

The protest followed two Thailand-Cambodia clashes near the border in the last six days, in which 25 Thais were reported killed.

Foreign Minister Upadit Pachayirakul said the protest note would be handed over at the Aranyaprathet border, where liaison offices of both sides are supposed to conduct official contacts. The protest will also be sent through Thai Embassies in Vientiane and Peking, he said.

In another incident Vietnamese gunboats sank a Thai fishing boat, killing three fishermen, and captured another boat in the Gulf of Thailand, a spokesman for a fish marketing organization said yesterday. The spokesman said the incident took place Sunday in Thai territorial waters near an island south of Songkhla Province. He said some of the 17 crewmen on the fishing boat, that they sank. The fate of the crew in the captured boat, reported to number 18, was not known.

Industry Denies Conservationists' Charge

Conservationists charge that the electric industry is unfairly promoting nuclear power and ridiculing critics of the industry in a purported educational game being placed in thousands of high schools around the country. The industry denies the charges.

In the game, which is being distributed free by power companies, students act out roles in a hypothetical community discussion of energy needs and environmental protection.

Some of the 32 roles, outlined on a series of cards, are environmentalists, some are utility executives and others represent various citizen viewpoints.

Despite claims of objectivity, "the game is a slick but transparent propaganda package," contends an article in the current issue of Audubon, the monthly magazine of the National Audubon Society. The article was written by Martin Zeldin, a Washington, D.C., environmental consultant.

The game, the article says, "promotes nuclear power as the answer to society's electricity needs" and "distorts conservation-

Colonial Ties Evident

French Influence Is Gaining In Ex-U.K. Zone of Cameroon

By David Lamb

DOUALA, Cameroon.—With one exception, Cameroon is modern Africa in miniature. It is Africa's only nation formed by a union of former colonies once administered by the French and the British.

Cameroon has an authoritarian president, a one-party political system and 300 tribes that speak a score of dialects. Agriculture is the economic backbone and nomadism, based on moderation and a concern about superpower interference, is the foundation of its foreign policy. International aid—more than \$160 million a year—keeps the republic afloat. Islam and Christianity are the major religions.

The country is officially bilingual. Citizens in the five French-speaking provinces are expected to learn English and those in the two English-speaking provinces are expected to learn French. The constitution provides that the president and vice-president must come from different areas.

French Domination
After 16 years of union, however, it is clear that the former British Cameroon and French Cameroon will never be a partnership of equals. Politically, culturally and economically, the French influence has slowly overcome kinship with London. Today Cameroon is far more French than British. About 80 per cent of Cameroon's 6.6 million inhabitants live in the French-speaking eastern area of Cameroon, which is more economically advanced and which receives more government attention than the western section. Pidgin English is widely spoken in the west.

Traffic keeps to the right, the franc has replaced the pound and most signs are in French. Anyone who hopes to get ahead in business or government should learn to speak French.

Part of the reason for the growing French influence goes back to the different philosophies France and Britain used in administering their colonies.

France's administration was more centralized and authoritarian than Britain's. It concentrated on the cities at the expense of the rural areas and to a large degree it attempted to replace African traditions with French values. Today, former French col-

onies have much stronger cultural and economic ties to Paris than the former British colonies have with London.

Although there is some unrest—or at least unhappiness—in Western Cameroon, recent economic developments suggest that the imbalances between the two sections can be adjusted. In 1973, oil was found off the coast of the former British area. A subsidiary of Shell Oil, which has invested \$80 million in exploration, plans to begin production next year and is hoping for 30,000 barrels a day. In addition, Mobil Oil recently renewed a five-year expiratory permit.

Whether an economic boom would succeed in unifying the country remains to be seen. But despite the feeling of neglect in the British area, there is no evidence of an organized separatist movement, largely because the dictatorial government of President Ahmadou Ahidjo tolerates little political dissent.

Fragile Unity
Mr. Ahidjo, 50, a strict Moslem, was re-elected in 1975 to a fourth five-year term. Mr. Ahidjo is given credit by most observers for working hard to bridge the gap between the two Cameroons in order to forge a national unity.

He knows it is a fragile unity. From 1955 to the mid-1960s, Cameroon was caught up in a civil war led by Communist-backed guerrillas. An estimated 30,000 to 70,000 died in the fighting. The terrorism gradually was reduced to scattered bandits and ended altogether after China withdrew its support of the rebels.

Cameroon, named after the Portuguese word for shrimp, Camero, was a German colony at the close of the 19th century and briefly was the pride of Bismarck's empire. Germany lost the colony in World War I and for nearly 50 years it was divided between Britain and France.

Mr. Ahidjo led the country to independence in 1960. In 1961 the northern half of the former British territory voted for union with Nigeria and the southern half voted for federation with French-speaking Cameroon. The federation with Nigeria was dissolved by referendum in 1972.

Drop 1.16 Points
In its first session since the announcement of the program, the Madrid Stock Exchange dropped points today to 82.50. On average, Spanish shares have nearly 30 per cent since the signing of the pact.

The new Cortes (parliament) meanwhile, held its first session since its formal opening by Juan Carlos on Friday.

The Chamber of Deputies, a Communist and a socialist motion, both aimed at increasing minority groups' representation in parliament committees. Communist Secretary-General Santiago Rilo made his first speech in parliament, urging acceptance of his party's proposals in order to make certain that Spain is truly democratic and that the government controls the economy.

Mitterrand Sees Referendum On A-Policy If Left Wins

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 26 (UPI).—The French Socialist party, deeply divided over nuclear policy and at odds with the Communists, indicated today that it would favor a national referendum on nuclear policy if the left wins the parliamentary elections in March.

Socialist party leader Francois Mitterrand said in an interview with a group of French regional newspapers today that he would support a referendum, both on the nuclear military force and on nuclear energy development.

Mr. Mitterrand's remarks reflected the problems his party has had in defining its nuclear policy. The party is divided into two main camps: those who defend the Socialist's historical opposition to the nuclear strike force, which was developed under the Gaullists, and those who, like the Communists, have come to believe that France derives both political and military value from nuclear capability.

The Communist party came out in official support of the nuclear strike force only last month, following years of attacking the Gaullists over it. The Communist argument today is that it is the most efficient way of assuring French independence.

Problems Posed
The new Communist strategy has posed numerous problems for the Socialists. Calling it "all azimuths," a name briefly given to Gaullist strategy in 1967-68, the Communists favor much less involvement with the Atlantic Alliance. While refusing to call it "armed neutrality," the Communists would alter targets, no longer assuming that an attack would necessarily come only from the East.

Divided on A-Power
The two parties are just as divided over nuclear energy. Only today, the Communists ran a long article in L'Humanite, arguing for greater nuclear energy development and more state control. The Socialists, who have been actively seeking support from the growing French ecological movement, are more circumspect.

Urging a referendum on nuclear energy as well as the nuclear force, Mr. Mitterrand said today that his party rejected the government's "full speed-ahead nuclear energy policy."

Prince Charles Of Luxembourg 49, Dies in Italy

LUXEMBOURG, July 26 (UPI).—Prince Charles of Luxembourg, 49, younger brother of the Grand Duke Jean, died heart attack today at his residence near Florence, the palace announced.

The announcement gave further details, saying only the court would observe weeks of mourning.

During World War II, Prince Charles was exiled with his family in England, Canada and the United States.

He held the rank of colonel in the Luxembourg army and was a member of the 14 Nations in 1971. Since 1968 he has been a member of Luxembourg's 21-member Council of Ministers, whose members are chosen by the Grand Duke.

Angola Agrees to Let War Refugees Return

LISBON, July 26 (UPI).—Angolan government agreed today to accept the return of thousands of Angolans who fled Portugal during the 1975 war.

The agreement signed by the two governments agreed that only black and white Angolans among the more than 500,000 refugees in Portugal be allowed to return under past.



Marcelino Camacho

Madrid Slide Leaves Stocks At Year Low

MADRID, July 26 (UPI).—The Madrid Stock Exchange slid to a new low for the year today after labor spokesmen criticized the government's new wage program as a "plan to make workers pick up the tab."

Marcelino Camacho, leader of the Communist-dominated Workers' Commissions (Labor Union) warned that "we are heading toward a war footing with the government."

The Workers' Commissions, well as the Socialist-dominated General Union of Workers criticized the program because it is the unions to reduce wage demands. The unions also said the program did not put enough emphasis on sacrifices by businessmen and the wealthy.

The government program, announced last weekend, introduced steep new taxes, increases in interest rates, and cuts in the price of energy, petroleum products, flour, coffee and other goods by up to 20 per cent. The interest rates while tightening the money supply. It contains an outline for the creation of thousands of new jobs.

Archbishop Carroll Dies

MIAMI, July 26 (UPI).—Most Rev. Coleman P. Carroll, Roman Catholic archbishop of Miami, died today at his 2 Beach home. The Chancery office said Archbishop Carroll over the newly formed diocese of October, 1958, when it had 600 members and presided over through the influx of refugees, which saw it grow to 700,000 persons.

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

July 28 to August 31 from 6 p.m.

HOTEL DE PARIS MONTE CARLO

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, AGENTS AND SECURITIES REPRESENTATIVES

We have a strong, worldwide land sales program that has already sold over 15,000 customers. Our brokers are earning from medium to high six figures a year with

FRONT MONEY TO COVER ALL DIRECT EXPENSES!

We want representation in your city in Europe. If this is the opportunity you've been looking for call, write or telex:

RONALD C. ROSEN, PREFERRED EQUITIES CORPORATION
325 South Maryland Parkway
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-7272 — PEC LSV TLX 68-511

FRASER SCOTT (LONDON) LTD
Scotch Whisky Investment Parcels

WE BUY GRAINS, MALTS OR BLENDS OF ALL AGES IN ANY QUANTITY

Please send offers to:
FRASER SCOTT (LONDON) LTD,
65 Knightsbridge,
London SW1X 7RA, England.
Telex: 812225
CABLE: GLENSCOT.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

appears every

Wednesday

To place an advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements on back page) or Mr. M. FERRER, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 280508.

9. Homesick.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

U.S. Electric Firms Accused of Distortion in School Game

By Gladwin Hill
NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT).—A leading conservation group has accused the electric industry of unfairly promoting nuclear power and ridiculing critics of the industry in a purported educational game being placed in thousands of high schools around the country. The industry denies the charges.

In the game, which is being distributed free by power companies, students act out roles in a hypothetical community discussion of energy needs and environmental protection.

Some of the 32 roles, outlined on a series of cards, are environmentalists, some are utility executives and others represent various citizen viewpoints.

Despite claims of objectivity, "the game is a slick but transparent propaganda package," contends an article in the current issue of Audubon, the monthly magazine of the National Audubon Society. The article was written by Martin Zeldin, a Washington, D.C., environmental consultant.

The game, the article says, "promotes nuclear power as the answer to society's electricity needs" and "distorts conservation-

Angola Agrees to Let War Refugees Return

LISBON, July 26 (UPI).—Angolan government agreed today to accept the return of thousands of Angolans who fled Portugal during the 1975 war.

The agreement signed by the two governments agreed that only black and white Angolans among the more than 500,000 refugees in Portugal be allowed to return under past.

FICTION

Givenchy Fantasizes China

By Eugenia Sheppard

July 26.—Around 10:30 a.m. the second morning of the 1977 fashion collection, Givenchy's salon in Paris was filled with the sound of Chinese music. Givenchy's new collection is all based on the

miraculous Chinese-inspired coats. One of them is the big, smock-like type with fullness from high yokes both front and back. Another is stitched and pleated through the top to give it the shape that Paris is now craving. When not suede, the coats are made of a new blend of mohair and cashmere, sometimes printed in the Chinese patterns and brilliant colors. There are fur trimmings on many. Neck pieces, cuffs and hemlines are bordered in mink, curly lamb, opossum and, naturally, sable, both golden and brown. The same furs are used for appliqués encrusted on suede or monotone fabrics.

Givenchy brings back the chemise dress to go under his coats, and its reappearance was wildly applauded at the opening. Most of the dresses are made of challis printed in the bold, Chinese scrolls.

For parties, Givenchy likes the swingy tunic, just about knee-length and worn over a narrow skirt. They are made of jacquard silks, especially bright blue, and a fur border on the tunic is in order to give it an added lift. Daytime leather boots are exchanged for black suede.

Not Oriental, but international, is the group of black-lace dresses that Givenchy has somehow taken out of the matron class and made young and sexy. The tops are very bare and the combination of a shiny black satin slip with accented-pleated lace over it keeps the shape skinty.

The laces are just one part of a dozen or so young, photogenic black dresses that Givenchy provides this time. For charity balls, Givenchy shows his big important dresses. The choice includes angelic flowered chiffons pleated and piped in color; satin sheaths wrapped in fringed and beaded shawls; short hand-sewn sequin tunics over pajama pants or skirts and on and on and on.

The clothes were shown with a special collection of Oriental-inspired jewelry and Alexandre designed and decorated the Oriental hairdos.

There are still lots of ruffles at Givenchy's, but, on the whole, he has cleaned up his look. The most interesting new shape is the short-jacketed, snug little suit with a gathered or swirling skirt. Givenchy did two versions: one with ruffled bolero and ruffled skirt. The second, much better and cleaner cut, had no ruffles at all. A favorite print looked like Persian miniature and was used for both suits and quilted coats. Again, Ungaro played around with different patterns, but, this

Givenchy turned to the East and came up with a collection of Orient-inspired clothes. At right, mandarin tunic over below-the-knee skirt.



Sigrida Moss Sipa Press

time, he left behind geometries and just blended stripes and florals. If the clothes looked soft, it is because Ungaro used lots of angoras and subdued, faded shades, like slate blue and rose. As in all Paris collections, Ungaro had miles of furs—mostly round neck pieces or fox capes consisting of whole beasts held together with suede.

The best coats were big and bathrobe-like in wonderful plaid mohair.

Chanel's made-to-order opening was the usual social scene, with Mrs. Georges Pompidou, widow of the French president, and Mrs. Raymond Barre, wife of the Prime Minister, seated in the front row.

Gold Roman Coins Discovered in China

HONG KONG, July 26 (Reuters).—Gold coins of the Eastern Roman Empire were discovered by a Chinese archaeologist in Inner Mongolia recently, the New China News Agency reported today. The agency said one coin was minted by Emperor Leo, the first monarch of the Eastern Roman Empire. Four silver coins of the Sassanid Dynasty of Persia were also discovered, it said.

FILMS

Daffy Dr. Moreau With Whip Again

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 26 (UPI).—H.G. Wells's 1896 best seller, "The Island of Dr. Moreau," is back again in a new screen version (at the Normandie and the Odéon in English). Literature of this type is usually described as escapism. But who longs to be shipwrecked on a remote Pacific

Barbara Carrera and some of the half humans in "The Island of Dr. Moreau."



island run by a mad biologist and swarming with the hideous creatures of his unholy experiments? The answer is millions of readers and later millions of moviegoers.

This same novel was filmed many years ago to popular acclaim with Charles Laughton as its evil genius, a deformed scientist whose laboratory hankypanky on an isolated island metamorphoses bears, boars, lions, tigers and monkeys into half humans (some with strong English accents) and who, when crossed, threatens to reverse the procedure and change a troublesome stranger who has landed in the forbidding jungle realm into a beast.

Burt Lancaster, without Laughton's sinister presence and nervous giggles, plays the insane savant, wielding a cat-o'-nune-

tails to maintain order among the monstrosities of his creation and outlining his biological theories in a stern, calm voice. His Moreau is more a tough prison guard than the fantastic leon of Wells.

Michael York is the bewildered intruder who, objecting to the medicine practiced in the community, nearly suffers physical transformation. And Barbara Carrera, a brunette Nicaraguan, is one of the daffy professor's prize acquisitions, a former prostitute whom he has reformed, one of his noble experiments.

The production appears to be on the low-budget side and has the underprivileged look of a B feature for television. Don Taylor's direction is singularly inept, the principals playing with deadly solemnity, while the extras, fitted out with fangs and furs, seem bound for a Halloween party. Mechanically the familiar chestnut goes through its anticipated paces, but it fails to cast a macabre spell.

"The Sentinel" (at the Colisée and the Quinette in English) is more of the same—only much worse. The Wells tale has form and its own brand of logic, while this new-fangled work meanders in a dark delirium. The setting is a spooky Italian monastery given over to weird ceremonies and many of the participants are dolled up in repulsive makeup. Michael Winner, who made the memorable movie of New York street violence, "Death Wish," and who customarily guides thrillers with a proficient hand, must have lost his compass in engineering this dud.

What both films sorely lack is atmosphere. The master of such technique was the late Tod Browning, known in his day as the Edgar Allan Poe of the screen. With a few deft shots Browning could evoke the required mood: a murky bar of Singapore, a dubious hostel of London's East End, a haunted manor on the moors, the maddening, oppressive heat of an African plantation, the sleazy back alleys of a turbulent metropolis. Whatever the subject, he could set the scene. His method was his secret and he remains unequalled in the genre.

"Jambon d'Ardenne" (at the Marignan, the Bosquet and the Montparnasse Pathé) is a minor folk comedy, sufficiently amusing and unpretentious to pass muster.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 26 (UPI).—This is how the New York Times critics rate new films:

"Orea" is "awash in pseudo-science, blarney, Indian mumbo-jumbo, anthropomorphism, plain old-fashioned superstition and bug-eyed fear," according to Lawrence van Gelder. Richard Harris, as a boat captain, and Charlotte Rampling as a biologist, are being stalked by a male killer whale after Harris has killed his pregnant mate. The movie informs the audience that the killer whale possesses an intelligence superior to that of humans, and "nothing said by the humans for the rest of the movie does anything to raise doubts about that." Van Gelder also says, "This movie offers nothing but total immersion in the ridiculous."

"I Never Promised You a Rose Garden," adapted from Anthony Page's novel, is about Deborah, a 16-year-old certified schizophrenic. Vincent Canby says, "This film makes no pitch on behalf of the proposition that the mentally ill are more sane and happy than the straights walking around loose outside. Mental illness, it knows, is sad and depressing, full of such breathtaking manifold pos-

sibilities for failure and harm that one always has to be alert." Canby adds that madness is something very tricky to dramatize, and this film "is something I can say I admired much more than I really liked." Deborah is committed to a hospital that is better than most but still frightening, with a sadistic male nurse. In the role of Deborah, Kathleen Quinlan, "gives a remarkably fine, contained performance," and, as her doctor Bibi Anderson, "is almost equally as good." The other patients "are colorful and slightly too much, as I suppose they should be."

"Outlaw Blues" starring Peter Fonda, "is a fairly light-hearted adventure set against the background of the country-and-Western music scene." A.E. Weiler says, Fonda is an ex-con who uses speeding cars and a speedboat to chase down James Callahan, who has stolen his titular ballad. Susan St. James plays Fonda's girlfriend who is wise in the ways of this division of show business. The director, Richard Heffron, "has kept his cast in fairly constant motion." The action scenes "are colorful and occasionally funny"; while the "athletic cast is broadly

casual or devout in proper tongue-in-cheek style." Weiler also credits B.W.L. Norton's script for showing the "competition and sleaziness" that goes on in the recording industry.

Macedonia Find On Christianity

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, July 26 (AP).—A mixed Yugoslav-American archaeological team announced an important discovery that they say sheds new light on the extent of early Christianity in Macedonia.

James Wiseman of Boston University and Blago Alexova of this capital of Macedonia discovered and opened an intact tomb dating to the end of the 5th or early 6th century.

The tomb contained a skeleton of a man with remnants of clothes and a pair of sandals, believed to belong to an early bishop.

The tomb, it was reported, proves that Stobi, the best-known archaeological locality in Macedonia, near here, where the tomb was found, served as an important center of the early Christian church.

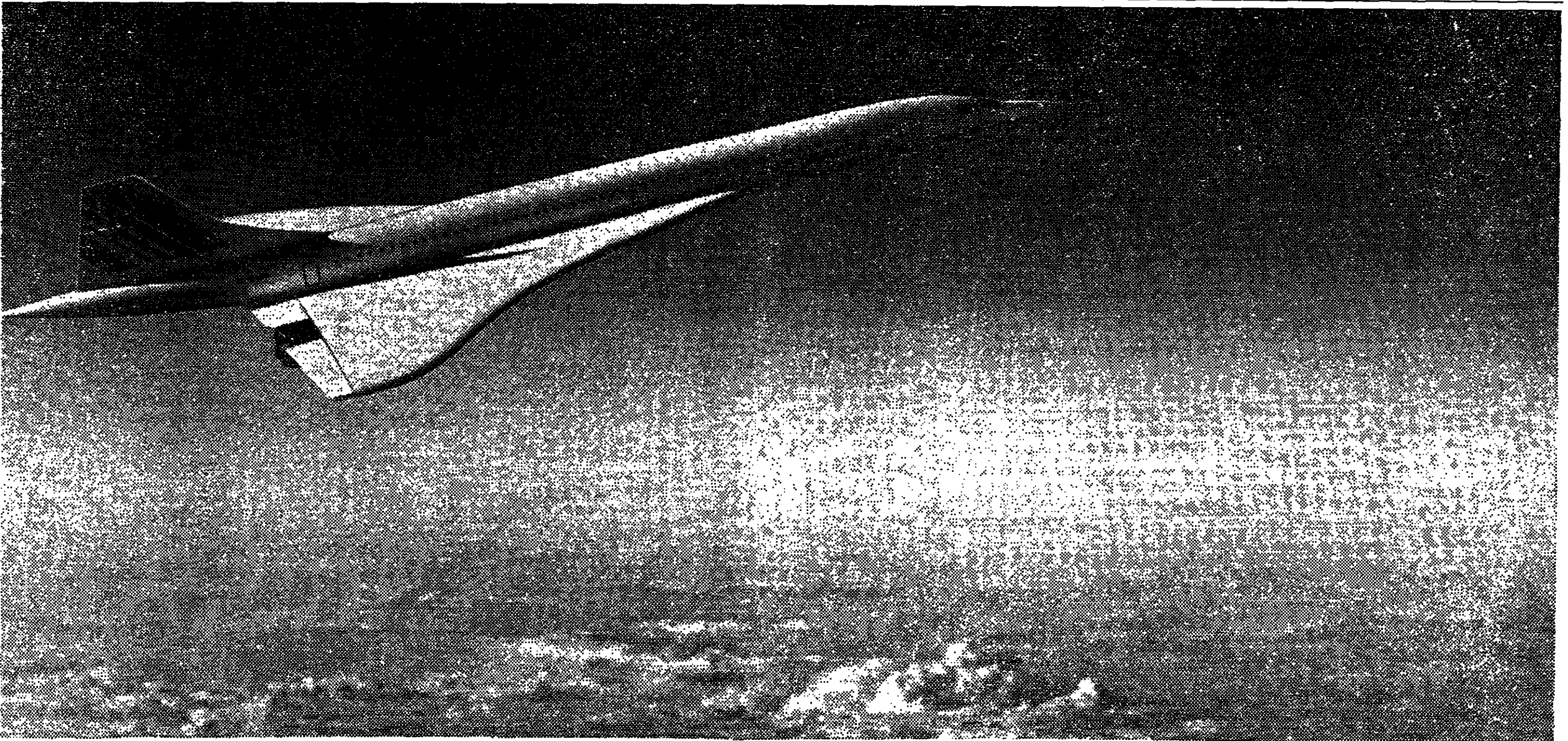
DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG.
"Established 1922"
62, Pelikansstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33 09 82.

Gold Medal
FINE JEWELRY DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE
1950-1958



The Daily News from Air France:
Paris-Washington every day.

The world's fastest French-American connection is a daily event. Air France takes you from Paris to Washington D.C. in less than 4 hours via Concorde. The flight leaves Roissy at 8 p.m. every evening, arriving in Washington at 5:55 p.m. local time. Conveniently-scheduled flights from all of Europe take you to Roissy, and connecting flights in Washington take you to New York, Detroit, Atlanta, Boston, Philadelphia and all of North America. You can be at New York's La Guardia by 9 p.m. And if you have to change airports, your transportation is guaranteed.

The incomparable Paris-Washington Concorde. The Daily News from Air France.

AIR FRANCE

Carter's Move on Rhodesia

President Carter took a sizable and perhaps unnecessary risk in deciding, barely a day before the British foreign secretary arrived in Washington, to identify himself personally with the quest for a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia. Presumably the President decided to receive David Owen, at a White House meeting that photographers were invited to memorialize, to demonstrate his commitment to black liberation. But it is not readily understandable why this needs to be demonstrated right at this moment, when the situation in Rhodesia could hardly be more precarious and the odds on the President's being able to influence events constructively could hardly be less promising: it is not, after all, as if the President and his designated "point man" for Africa, Ambassador Andrew Young, had not been trumpeting their commitment to black-majority rule on the continent. In the meantime, diplomats far more familiar with Africa than either the President or Mr. Young have been—and still are, for that matter—at work on the problem. The situation on the ground in Rhodesia is bad and disintegrating. While it is unclear what the President can add, what he can lose is all too obvious. It seems a curious way to squander the most precious of assets in U.S. government—presidential attention and prestige.

The weekend discussions appear to have done more than put Mr. Carter's weight onto the diplomatic scales. The talks evidently marked an end to the previous policy of searching for common ground between Rhodesian whites and their various black challengers, and the onset of a new policy

of drafting a British-U.S. plan—to be revealed and implemented in fairly short order—meant to produce a constitutional settlement. The premise of the plan is that it should satisfy the contending forces in Rhodesia, Zimbabwe, it—a big if—those forces can see their way to statesmanship. So far it has not proved possible to fit together the blacks' demand for power (some want it by the gun, others by the ballot box) and the whites' demand for physical and economic guarantees under black majority rule. In any event, it is expected that world opinion will recognize the fairness of the new plan and will help gain a hearing for it on both sides of the line. Any resemblance of this approach to that taken by President Carter in the Mideast is, we gather, hardly coincidental.

Whether the guerrillas, and the nationalist politicians trying to ride them to power will slow down on account of the new Carter initiative is uncertain. They will have to place a higher value than they now appear to on the preservation of the economic plant and the prospects for harmony and progress in their own country. But unquestionably the harder choice falls on Ian Smith, who has called limited-franchise elections for Aug. 31 to beat back a challenge from the right within his own party. If he fails to win a mandate, it's almost certainly all over for the whites in Rhodesia. If he wins, he has an opportunity—granted, not a big one—to give a lease on life to a white community that, for all its mistakes and weaknesses, still has a contribution to make to the new Zimbabwe.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Code of Conduct for POWs

There was always a quaint and chivalrous ring to the rule, written into the military's Code of Conduct, that a U.S. serviceman who was taken prisoner could supply his captors with only four pieces of information: name, rank, serial number, date of birth—the minimum needed to ensure proper identification. The rule presupposed a war among gentlemen or, at least, among men who would be guided in their treatment of prisoners by a sense that they themselves might someday be behind barbed wire. Some commanders have always worried that the expectation of honorable captivity might rob soldiers of the incentive to give their all in battle, but the emphasis on what the Pentagon calls the "big four" items of information has remained in force since World War II.

But now change is coming. In the Korean war and again in Vietnam, serious flaws in the Code of Conduct became apparent. Under the physical and psychological pressures that Korean and Vietnamese captors so often brought to bear, not a few U.S. prisoners broke down. The captors could play on the different interpretations of the code arising from the different instructions and traditions of the separate services. The guilt commonly felt by prisoners aware that under duress they had violated the code could be turned back against them by skillful prison interrogators. Moreover, openly or indirectly, U.S. prisoners in Vietnam were the more vulnerable for the general awareness that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong prisoners

were not always being treated with the respect that the Americans felt was their due under the code. Far from it.

So it is that the Pentagon, dutifully applying the lessons of the last war, has been reviewing the Code of Conduct. A committee including four former prisoners of war is recommending to the secretary of defense, who presumably will pass the committee's word to the commander-in-chief, that the actual experience of recent wars must be taken into account in the orders given U.S. servicemen going into combat. Soldiers cannot be asked to perform as prisoners by standards that they are demonstrably unable to meet. The traditional concept of a prisoner's obligation to his comrades who are still in combat must be tempered by the realities—and, alas, they are realities—of torture, manipulation, weakness and pain.

The people rewriting the code are reported to be saddened and humbled by their knowledge that they are changing rules for which U.S. servicemen have suffered and even died in the past. No honorable person could avoid such misgivings. Yet those who send other Americans into combat have a responsibility to make rules that, within the context of the discipline of military service and the sure brutalization of war, are as sensitive as they can be to the dilemmas those men will face. This seems to us the purpose and spirit of the Pentagon's undertaking, and we think it is worthy of respect.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Curbing U.S. Wiretappers

Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt have claimed "inherent power" to tap telephones for national security purposes. Abuses such as the FBI's monitoring of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and Nixon-era taps on journalists and administration officials grew out of that claimed power, which, happily, is explicitly denied in the foreign intelligence wiretap bill now being considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill would be even better, however, if it were cured of one major defect.

At present, electronic surveillance can be initiated on the authority of the attorney general, acting on his own. The new bill would require the government to make a showing of need to a federal judge to obtain a warrant before such surveillance could be undertaken. Unfortunately, the warrant requirement is not as stringent as it ought to be. The committee headed by Sen. Church, set up to investigate intelligence abuses, recommended that "no American be targeted for

electronic surveillance except upon a judicial finding of probable criminal activity." But the bill now before the Judiciary Committee would permit the issuance of a warrant on a showing of less-than-criminal behavior. When the bill was first unveiled, the administration insisted that this leeway was necessary for effective intelligence work, but it has yet to justify that claim.

We cannot envision any situation that would justify the wiretapping of U.S. citizens in cases of noncriminal activity. If the criminal laws are deficient, then the Church committee had the answer: Amend them. The Fourth Amendment's guarantee of privacy is too basic to U.S. freedom to be breached casually. The Judiciary Committee should amend the bill to require the government to make a showing of probable criminal activity before it is granted a warrant to wiretap.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 27, 1902

SAN FRANCISCO—After fighting a skillful and courageous seven rounds, in which he clearly had the best of the champion, Bob Fitzsimmons was knocked out by champion Jim Jeffries in the eighth round. The fight was fought under Queensberry rules, the winner taking 60 per cent and the loser 40 per cent of the purse. Jeffries delivered two lucky punches to the face to turn the fight around. He weighed 215 pounds and Fitzsimmons was at 160 pounds.

Fifty Years Ago

July 27, 1927

NEW YORK—The dispute between large oil companies over the purchase of Soviet oil threatens to become a worldwide trade war with the Royal Dutch and Shell interests on one side and Standard Oil on the other. Standard Oil of New Jersey has condemned the purchase of Russian oil, but it is believed that the company would be forced to throw its lot with the Socony and Vacuum companies if a major struggle for the world market ensues.



Taking Aim at Bert Lance

By William Safire

CHICAGO—When Sherman Adams made a phone call to inquire of a federal official about the status of a Bernard Goldline request, outraged Democrats pointed to a vicious coat and demanded the scalp of President Eisenhower's chief of staff.

When Howard (Bo) Calloway was accused (falsely, as the current Harper's magazine reveals) of using his government job to help along a private project, editorial voices boomed and President Ford's campaign manager was forced to resign.

But they were Republicans. Since Democrat Bert Lance, President Carter's most influential adviser, was revealed to have used his public job to line his pockets, the trumpets of rectitude have been muted.

Let loyal Carter men complain that a charge of using public office for private gain is excessive, let us count the ways the President's chief financial man cut his corners:

The Loan

The sweetheart loan. Mr. Lance's bank put \$200,000 of its deposits in the First National Bank of Chicago, at no interest. Within three months, and after being appointed to the Carter Cabinet, Mr. Lance turned to Democrat Robert Aboud, who runs the Chicago bank, and personally borrowed \$3.5 million.

First Chicago's spokesman at first told reporters that officials of Lance's bank "came to us as a result of the correspondent banking relationship" to borrow Mr. Lance's money. Evidently every lawyer in the bank landed on that hurried fellow's neck, because he tells me his words were "misinterpreted"—but an investigator from the Controller of the Currency spent all day Friday at First Chicago to determine whether an illegal "contingent balance" can be proved.

Despite denials, the full record will show that Bob Aboud's loan was one sweet deal for Mr. Lance. One hopes Sen. Ribicoff's committee will insist on a detailed, comparative analysis of that loan's terms—and its underlying collateral, which a prudent bank is obligated to examine—by the Controller of the Currency. Else why did not the original lender—New York's Manufacturers Hanover, "Manny Hanny"—compete for the business?

Teamster Ties

The Teamster connection. How can an itty-bitty bank with a tiny trust department, latch on to \$18 million in Teamster Central States Pension Fund money in a presidential year? By flexing political muscle, that's how.

The Butcher appointment. Thanks to the investigative reporting of John Berry, Jack Egan and George Lardner Jr. of The Washington Post, who also broke the no-interest deposit story, a vivid picture emerges of the way Mr. Lance uses his political clout to shore up his financial house of cards.

The Butcher brothers, Jake and C.H., own a few banks in Knoxville and Nashville. Their old friend Bert Lance is into one of their banks for \$443,468 on terms not likely to be available to the average borrower. Now that their debtor has the run of the White House, the Butcher boys thought it would be a dandy idea to get on a first-name basis with the Secretary of the Treasury, Michael Blumenthal.

Call Made

So they called friend Bert. "We asked for the appointment," blurted C.H. Butcher, not realizing how the truth would hurt, "because we had never met him [Blumenthal] and he does regulate our business as Treasury secretary."

That sander caught Mr. Lance in the middle of a cover-up. He

had enlisted his press spokesman in concocting a story that gave a quasi-public purpose to the Butcher's meeting with Secretary Blumenthal: some folderol about promoting a Knoxville exposition, which is, of course, of enormous concern to the secretary of the Treasury.

But Mike Blumenthal knew nothing about the exposition, or why he had been asked to glad-hand these particular two bankers. Mr. Lance had never confided the real reason to his Cabinet colleague: He owed the Butchers \$443,000 (skip the change), and wanted to show them he could put them on a first-name basis with the man who, in C.H.'s phrase, "does regulate our business."

Yet here is Bert Lance using his office to protect and improve his personal fortunes with impunity. Worse than that: One week ago, the President of the United States sent the Senate

a letter about Mr. Lance's finances that was patently misleading. Who drafted that letter?

But Mr. Lance's appearance before the Senate Government Affairs Committee should be the beginning, not the end, of a serious investigation. Sen. Percy of Illinois, who will come under great pressure from well-connected Chicagoan Aboud, bears a heavy burden; he should insist that the General Accounting Office be assigned to audit the truthfulness of the asset statements Mr. Lance submitted at his confirmation.

On the other hand, senators and editorialists can agree that Mr. Lance is too unimpeachable a guy, and Mr. Carter too new and clean a President, to charge with such tawdry abuse of power. In the event of such a whitewash, let the Senate at least vote a single-standard resolution of censure for Sherman Adams.

Masters of Miscalculation

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The logical conclusion to be deduced from Moscow's new African policy is a Kremlin decision to try and crush or overthrow the Egyptian government of President Anwar Sadat. During the last 18 months or so the following events have contributed to this idea:

(1)—The Soviet Union has jeopardized its previously powerful position in Somalia, mortal enemy of Ethiopia, in order to send military aid to the latter. Indeed, it added insult to injury by naming as its envoy to Addis Ababa the officer who had previously headed the Soviet military mission to the Somalis. He was therefore in a position to deliver every single secret to their opponents.

(2)—The Soviet Union has steadily built up its position in Libya, both politically and militarily. A far larger stockpile of Soviet weapons is there now than Col. Gadhafi's small forces could use.

(3)—Since Moscow's influence was affirmed, Libya tried unsuccessfully to invade the Sudan last year; extensive Soviet arms shipments were flown from Libya across the Sudan to Ethiopia, and more recently, in a brief war between Egypt and Libya, whose origins are unclear, reports were disseminated that untrained Soviet technicians were killed or wounded when Egyptian planes attacked Libyan radar stations.

Originally, Moscow's strategy seemed to seek control of the Sudan, Somalia and Libya with the idea that the Somali bases could insure Soviet ascendancy in

the Indian Ocean while Libya and the Sudan between them could squeeze Sadat.

But President Numeiri of the Sudan extruded the Russians. After having done so, he discovered that Soviet radar controllers had left a deliberate gap in the Sadeena system, so that secret shipments could be flown from Libya across the Sudan to Ethiopia.

Gen. Siad Barre, President of Somalia, objected to this double game under which Moscow was reinforcing Ethiopia while super-vising bases in Somalia. He began gently to oust the Russians at a rate calculated to avoid a crisis while repeating total military control of his country.

According to Mansour Khalid, Sudanese foreign minister, with whom I just had a long conversation: "The Russians are masters of miscalculation." Things had been going well for them in Somalia and in the Indian Ocean area. Then they upset the former, weakening their military position. The defeat of Mrs. Gandhi in India and her replacement by a more genuinely neutral government undercut their position politically.

Last year, after Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam acceded to the unchallenged leadership of Ethiopia's Dergue, the governing committee, and then consolidated his power, Moscow decided to bet heavily on him as a genuine "revolutionary."

The Russians apparently were willing to jeopardize their hold in Somalia, which detests Ethiopia, because the latter is larger,

Anthony Sampson From London:

Carter raised the
question of controlling
arms sales to his allies
at the London summit...
the British government is
politely skeptical.

LONDON—Is President Carter really serious in his campaign to restrict arms sales in agreement with his allies? Or is he adopting a painful posture from which he would be glad to back down? The Europeans, particularly the British, are watching with considerable skepticism, and already they detect signs of retreat from Carter's first promise.

The President raised the question of controlling arms sales with his allies at the London summit in May and talks on conventional arms sales are scheduled with the Russians for September. But in the meantime there is not much movement. British diplomats report little sign of serious pressure from Washington to restrict European arms sales, only some greater watchfulness from the U.S. embassies. And their doubts about Carter's sincerity have been reinforced by the promise of sophisticated Boeing AWACS to Iran.

The British government's attitude is politely skeptical. They point out that Britain-like France—accounts for only 4 per cent of the world's arms trade, compared to over 50 per cent from the United States. But they also emphasize the great benefits to employment and the economy in the expanding arms trade. As the chairman of the Labor Party Defense Group, Alan Lee Williams, said on the BBC a week ago: "If there's some kind of moratorium, the Americans stand to lose very little because they are in the Middle East in such a big way. But for us, you see, it's our life blood."

The British and the French are all the less likely to restrain their arms sales to the Middle East at a time when new prospects are opening up. The tiny sheikhdom of Kuwait, which already spends more per capita on weapons than any other country in the world, is soon expected to produce an other huge order for tanks and hovercraft from Britain; an other \$500-million order is expected from Saudi Arabia; and the fact that the Saudis are no financing Egyptian arms is an excellent news for the British companies who see Egypt as a growing market from which Americans are largely abstaining.

All this fits in well with propaganda from the U.S. arm companies, who are reluctantly opposed to Carter's restriction on sales. The aerospace lot has been repeating endlessly: "If we don't sell them, someone else will."

But the apparent lack agreement with the Europeans cannot honestly be used the Carter administration as excuse for retreating from policy of restraint. In the place, as Paul Warnke (the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency) has phrased, the argument "no one else will" is not very convincing from a country the responsible for more than the trade. It sounds all much like the old arguments the slave trade. The first responsibility must lie with chief trader.

In the second place, Washington has not so far tried hard to press the Europeans; and there some to suppose that Europe be quite vulnerable to effie pressure.

In Britain, while the government has continued to arms sales surrounded by set there has been growing dissent from politicians and public about the expansion of trade. This week the National Executive Committee of Labor party published a report on defense spending, which chided strong arguments for nung arms sales to dang parts of the world and for

holding an international re of arms sales. The BBC produced a documentary last week rine the extent of govern involvement in arms sales, ticularly to Kuwait, includ forceful criticism of British by Paul Warnke. In the time, trade unionists British arms companies, ing Vickers and Lucas Aero have become more active in ing conversion of plants military to peaceful prod-

Even in France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the fighters. The French go-li from and France, where th erment has been most in ous to criticism, there are of growing public concern the dangers of the trade the French government much less confident the Dassault company can kee with U.S. technology, as done in the past with the

**Dollar Stabilizes After
Fighting Against D-Mark**

July 26 (AP-DJ)—The dollar stabilized against the German mark after a day of fighting against the deutsche mark. The dollar remained stable against the yen at 244.37 compared with 244.35.

One feature of the day was a sharp decline in the Canadian dollar to record low territory. At the end of the European trading day, it was quoted at 0.9387 U.S. dollars, down from 0.9427.

**Burns Urges
Dollar Support**

WASHINGTON, July 26 (Reuters)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today that the United States "has a responsibility to protect the integrity of our money."

In response to questions from members of the House Banking Committee, Mr. Burns provided no comments on the latest decline in the dollar beyond asserting that the views of Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal on the dollar's decline have been misinterpreted.

He did not say how Mr. Blumenthal had been misinterpreted and did not go beyond general remarks on his views of the dollar's place in the international economy. He gave no indication that the Fed would intervene to support the dollar, but his remarks stemmed from the dollar's fall in New York trading.

**Eyes Using Euromart
Over \$1 Billion in Loans**

By William F. Low

PARIS, July 26 (AP)—The use of the Eurocurrency, a substantial borrowing by organizations as the process of negotiating Euroloans of \$1 billion.

To some international reason for Iran's raising overseas is that it is suffering from negative cash flow.

Iran, however, says the simply taking advantage of the recent decline in margins to obtain 5%.

Iranian petrochemical studying offers made five major international for a credit of around 1.5 billion.

Informed sources say the winning bid is to incorporate a spread of 5 and 1 percentage he prevailing London interbank rate. In the Bank of Iran is to go to the market for a loan of \$200 million years on a spread of 75 and 1 percentage in the market is a

**Jobless Total
In U.K. Sets
A New High****Mid-July Spurt Biggest
In Over Two Years**

LONDON, July 26 (AP-DJ)—Unemployment rose to a postwar high in July and government officials are unable to say when the continuing rise in the jobless total will be halted.

Total unemployment in the month ended July 14 surged 163,901 to 1,613,956, or 8.8 per cent of the work force. The Department of Employment said the figures were the largest since they began calculating jobless figures in 1948.

Although most of the increase in those out of work was due to school leavers unable to find jobs, seasonally adjusted unemployment of 1,393,800, or 5.9 per cent of the work force, was also at a record high. The seasonally adjusted total was up 40,500—the sharpest monthly increase since late 1975.

In a series of exchanges in the House of Commons, Prime Minister James Callaghan said the latest figures were "disappointing" and that the unemployment problem was "a great challenge" to British society with no quick or easy way out.

Employment Secretary Albert Booth said that "we shall need to make substantial progress in the rest of the year if 1977 isn't to go down as the worst for unemployment since the war."

An employment Department spokesman said that the rise in unemployment between mid-June and mid-July included more than 100,000 school leavers aged 18 and under seeking their first full-time jobs.

Company Profits

Revenue, Profits in Millions

RAT Industries (Figures in sterling)			
First Half, March 31, 1977	1976	1977	
Revenue	3,010.0	2,730.0	
Profits	107.0	88.0	

Dai Nippon Printing (Figures in yen)			
Year, May 31	1977	1976	
Revenue	308.63	288.33	
Profits	12.56	11.13	
Per Share	32.73	24.45	

National Westminster (Figures in sterling)			
First Half, March 31, 1977	1976	1977	
Revenue	49.3	53.58	
Profits	22.44	18.92	

Montreal, Others Set Loans

LONDON, July 26 (Reuters)—The Montreal Urban Community has signed a \$200-million, seven-year syndicated Euroloan, double the amount originally envisaged.

The cost of the loan is set at 1 1/4 point over London interbank offered rates for the first four years and 1 3/8 points for the final three years.

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo, the Argentinian development bank, is raising a \$100-million, seven-year syndicated Euroloan, informed sources said today.

The margin is to be 1 5/8 point over the interbank rate. The loan is tied to an earlier World Bank loan for \$200 million by a cross default clause, the sources said.

The Spanish steel company Ensidesa is raising a six-year, \$50-million, syndicated Euroloan. The spread is 1 5/8 point over the interbank rate.

Ensidesa, a majority-owned subsidiary of the state industrial holding company INI, will use the funds to expand steel plants.

In Tokyo, an international syndicate of banks has signed a \$60-million, syndicated loan agreement with the Bank of Indonesia, which was acting on behalf of the government.

The seven-year loan, bearing interest at 1 3/4 point over London, the interbank rate, will be used for two large-scale natural gas development projects in North Sumatra and Balikpapan.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Liquidators End Suit Against Helaba**

The liquidators of the defunct Geneva Bank of Credit International (BCI) have withdrawn their application for a judicial settlement of liabilities against Helaba, the liquidators of the defunct Helaba in Geneva.

The liquidators had estimated a sum of 345 million Swiss francs (about \$145 million) is needed to satisfy creditors, but Helaba says its opinion is unchanged that there is no case for damage claims against it. Helaba bought a 36.4-per-cent stake in the Swiss bank in 1972, but returned it in October 1974, just before the bank collapsed.

Sté. Générale de Belgique Optimistic

Results of Sté Générale de Belgique are likely to be better this year than in 1976, the big Belgian holding company indicates in its mid-year report. Income from dividends received during the first half was above that of the comparable year-earlier period while revenue

from its other miscellaneous and temporary investments declined. It did not give figures, but it says that the results for 1977 can be expected to progress from those of last year. Net income in 1976 totaled 764 million Belgian francs (about \$21 million), down from 13 billion francs in 1975. The company says the market value of the shares held in its portfolio totaled 17,225 billion francs on June 30, against 17.29 billion at year end.

Boeing, Japan to Resume Talks

The Japanese Civil Transport Development Corp. and Boeing are to resume negotiations on the joint development of a medium-range jetliner, expected to cost \$1.1 billion to develop. The talks were suspended last September and will be resumed following a Boeing survey indicating that there is a promising market for such an aircraft. Boeing is understood to be negotiating with Aeritalia of Italy on the same project. Japanese officials say Boeing is expected to bear 60 per cent of the development costs of the jet with the remainder equally shared between the Japanese corporation and Aeritalia.

European Options Trade to Start by March

By William Kuczewicz

LONDON, July 26 (AP-DJ)—Plans to establish Europe's first traded options market, which is set to open its doors in Amsterdam by next March, moved closer to fruition today with the opening of the application list for the approximately 400 seats being offered to brokers and banks worldwide.

Officials of the European Options Exchange (EOE), who were here to mark the opening of applications, said that not only would the exchange be the first in Europe, but it would also be the first international options market, dealing in options on stocks from Europe, the United States and possibly Asia.

The seats now cost 20,000 guilders (\$8,300) but the price is set to rise to 25,000 guilders (\$10,375) after Nov. 1.

The decision to establish the exchange, observers say, represents an attempt by the European securities industry to cash in on the success of the traded options business since the founding of the Chicago Board Options Exchange in April 1973. Exchanges have also been established in Canada, Australia, Singapore and the Philippines, and the EOE said that it believes "there is sufficient business" for an options exchange in Europe.

In London, for example, investors can currently acquire op-

tions to buy or sell shares at a pre-fixed price within a limited period of time. However, the options themselves cannot be traded.

Initially, the EOE will only trade in "call" options, which give the purchaser a right to buy an underlying stock at a set price within a delimited period of time.

At the outset, the EOE said, between 10 to 15 stocks will be selected for options trading from leading equities in the Netherlands, Britain and the United States.

The EOE said it intends to increase the number of option classes up to the capacity of the floor facilities, which will be designed to handle about 60 option classes at the end of the first year of trading. The expiration dates of contracts will span intervals of three, six and nine months.

To eliminate exchange-rate risk for foreigners who use the Amsterdam-based market, the options and margins will be quoted in the same currency as the underlying stock.

The exchange also decided that all trading will be conducted exclusively in English. It is also establishing an options clearing organization to handle the settlement of transactions.

**U.S. Steel Decline Sets
Pace for Wall Street**

NEW YORK, July 26 (Reuters)—A steep drop in U.S. Steel's profits led prices on the New York Stock Exchange into a broad decline in active trading today, but some bargain hunting reduced the loss in the final hour.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, off 6.67 at 3 p.m., closed at 908.18 for a loss of 4.96.

Volume totaled 21.39 million shares compared with 16.43 million yesterday.

Analysts said U.S. Steel's second-quarter earnings of 21 cents a share, compared with 51.47 a year ago, reinforced investor fears of slower economic growth ahead.

The bad news from the biggest U.S. steel maker follows disappointment yesterday over Exxon's poor second-quarter earnings and faltering U.S. car sales.

Other factors blamed for today's weakness were prospects of another large deficit in the U.S. trade balance for June, due for release tomorrow, and a further weakening of the dollar, analysts said.

Brighter news that may have sparked some late buying included a forecast by the Agriculture Department that retail food price increases will level out later this year and early in 1978, the analysts said.

U.S. Steel dropped 7 7/8 to 37 1/8. Amoco 1 3/8 to 35 3/8, Republic 3 3/8 to 29 1/2 and Inland 3 3/8 to 39 1/2.

Major oil company shares continued lower, despite higher earnings reported today by some firms. Analysts attributed the setback to government efforts to investigate pricing policies of major refiners.

Exxon dropped 1 1/8 to 51 3/4. Texaco fell 1 1/2 to 29 5/8. Phillips 1 1/2 to 32 5/8. Gulf 1 1/4 to 29 1/2 and Standard Oil of Ohio 2 1/2 to 60 1/2. Getty dropped 2 to 193 and Superior 7 to 223.

A Correction

In a dispatch from Geneva concerning world textile talks carried in Tuesday's editions, the text should have read that countries representing about 85 per cent of the world's textile trade support the position taken by the United States. The 35-per-cent figure that was published was a typographical error.

Occidental Petroleum was down 7 7/8 at 26 7/8. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has proposed legislation that would force major oil companies to stop production of coal and uranium.

Technique, ahead 1 3/8 at 49 3/8, authorized a 100-per-cent stock dividend and doubled the cash dividend.

Teledyne was down 2 7/8 at 36 3/8. It recently reported sharply lower earnings, and today a major brokerage firm removed the stock from its purchase list.

**Brazilians Buy
Coffee to Bolster
Price in Market**

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 26 (AP)—Brazil purchased \$10 million of coffee on international markets yesterday in an effort to bolster the price which is declining after 18 months of boom conditions, it was announced today.

An official spokesman of Interbras, a trading subsidiary of the Brazilian oil giant Petrobras, said the company bought 2,500 tons of coffee yesterday.

"We are continuing to buy today," he said.

Most of the purchases were of Robusta coffee in the London market, he said.

The action came in the wake of charges by high-ranking Brazilian officials that market manipulations in New York and London were pushing coffee prices down artificially.

**Marathon Unit Oil Find
Seen 'Very Significant'**

LONDON, July 26 (Reuters)—Pan Ocean, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marathon Oil, has announced an oil find in the North Sea's Brae field which sources in the industry described as "very significant" and "valuable for commercial exploitation."

Earlier appraisals in this field, 175 miles east of the Orkney Islands, had proved disappointing. The latest operation was an examination of a separate discovery with five of the six tests finding oil and gas "pay zones."

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

In Millions of Dollars			
CIT Financial			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	27.04	24.33	
Profits	21.7	24.4	
Per Share	1.04	1.16	
Six Months	1.04	1.13	
Revenue	46.1	43.13	
Profits	36.8	50.1	
Per Share	1.76	2.39	
Share dil.	1.76	2.33	

Combustion Engineering			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	507.4	481.6	
Profits	16.5	13.5	
Per Share	1.54	1.26	
Six Months	928.4	877.5	
Revenue	29.4	24.7	
Profits	2.74	2.30	
Per Share	2.74	2.30	

Consolidated Edison			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	682.2	674.7	
Profits	60.8	54.63	
Per Share	0.81	0.71	
Six Months	1,480.0	1,400.0	
Revenue	156.1	137.32	
Profits	2.13	1.87	
Per Share	2.13	1.87	

Detroit Edison			
Six Months	732.2	591.9	
Revenue	52.97	30.1	
Profits	0.98	0.61	
Per Share	0.98	0.61	

Eastern Airlines			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	498.8	457.3	
Profits	3.2	19.3	
Per Share	0.16	1.00	
Six Months	1,020.0	928.6	
Revenue	21.8	37.1	
Profits	1.10	1.93	
Per Share	1.10	1.93	

Getty Oil			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	881.3	796.0	
Profits	75.84	62.83	
Per Share	3.67	3.34	
Six Months	1,740.0	1,610.0	
Revenue	157.62	120.14	
Profits	4.77	6.42	
Per Share	4.77	6.42	

Gulf Oil			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	4,820.0	4,500.0	
Profits	216.0	208.0	
Per Share	1.11	1.06	
Six Months	9,660.0	8,630.0	
Revenue	382.0	406.0	
Profits	1.96	2.08	
Per Share	1.96	2.08	

Hesslein			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	355.0	423.2	
Profits	6.81	10.1	
Per Share	0.33	0.89	
Six Months	1,550.0	1,580.0	
Revenue	48.8	65.9	
Profits	2.28	3.06	
Per Share	2.28	3.06	

Kennecott Copper			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	281.5	268.5	
Profits	10.5	10.14	
Per Share	0.32	0.30	
Six Months	516.4	453.7	
Revenue	17.53	9.02	
Profits	0.53	0.27	
Per Share	0.53	0.27	

Marathon Oil			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,100.0	898.1	
Profits	49.6	37.1	
Per Share	1.65	1.24	
Six Months	2,260.0	1,810.0	
Revenue	90.23	72.6	
Profits	3.00	2.42	
Per Share	3.00	2.42	

National Steel			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	836.5	764.8	
Profits	25.04	27.7	
Per Share	1.30	1.47	
Six Months	1,580.0	1,440.0	
Revenue	30.1	41.22	
Profits	1.56	2.19	
Per Share	1.56	2.19	

New York Times			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	127.7	111.6	
Profits	6.94	6.2	
Per Share	0.60	0.54	
Six Months	244.3	216.3	
Revenue	12.32	8.9	
Profits	1.07	0.78	
Per Share	1.07	0.78	

Phillips Petroleum			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,530.0	1,430.0	
Profits	125.03	89.6	
Per Share	0.82	0.59	
Six Months	3,170.0	2,840.0	
Revenue	246.51	187.11	
Profits	1.61	1.23	
Per Share	1.61	1.23	

Rockwell International			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,470.0	1,300.0	
Profits	37.0	31.2	
Per Share	1.07	0.82	
Six Months	4,900.0	3,800.0	
Revenue	102.5	86.2	
Profits	2.97	2.52	
Per Share	2.97	2.52	

Sterling Drug			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	283.8	263.6	
Profits	17.6	17.5	
Per Share	0.30	0.29	

Texttron			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	723.8	690.0	
Profits	34.9	30.94	
Per Share	0.93	0.82	
Six Months	1,400.0	1,340.0	
Revenue	63.6	57.3	
Profits	1.70	1.53	
Per Share	1.70	1.53	

"The Executive Advantage"

For business, private, emergency and pleasure flights.

PRIVATE JET SERVICES

Call 1-800-451-1111

1000 Park Avenue

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

Telex 396200 PJET CH

NEW ISSUE

All these notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

July 6, 1977

**CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE**

\$5,000,000 United States Dollars
Floating Rate Notes 1977-1983

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE		CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED	
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE			
A.E. AMES & CO. LIMITED		BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK		CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS	
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS LIMITED		COUNTY BANK LIMITED	
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED		WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE	
<hr/>			
ALFRED BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.B.)		ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.	
THE ARAB AND MORGAN GRENFELL FINANCE COMPANY		BACHE HALSEY STUART INC.	
BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL		BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, ZUNIGER (OVERSEAS)	
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)		BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.	
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR		BANQUE FRANÇAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES	
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.		BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS	
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG		BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	
BARING BROTHERS & CO., H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.		BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK	
BAYS CAPEL & CO.		CAZENOVE & CO.	
CHAS. MANHATTAN		CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP	
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL		CREDIT LYONNAIS	
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK		DRESNER BANK	
FIRST CHICAGO		GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ZENTRALBANK A.G.	
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.		GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS PRIVES GENEVOIS	
HILL, SAMUEL & CO.		H. F. HUTTON & CO. N.Y.	
KLEINWITZ, BENSON		KREDBANK N.V.	
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.		KUNZ, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL	
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER		MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.	
MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL		NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.	
ORION BANK		PETERBRECK, VAN CAPEWEGHOUT, KEMPEN S.A.	
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGO & CO.		SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN	
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE ARABES ET EUROPÉENNES - S.G.A.E.		SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.	
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPÉENNES - U.B.A.E.		UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F.	
W.S. WARBURG & CO. LTD.		WILLIAMS, GLEN & CO.	
		DEAN WITTER INTERNATIONAL	
		WOOD GUNPO	
		AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.	
		BANCA DEL GOTTARDO	
		BANCO AMBROSIANO	
		BANKHAUS HERKANN LAMPE	
		BANQUE CONTINENTALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	
		BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUE	
		BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS	
		BANQUE WORIS	
		BARCLAYS COL & CO. N.Y.	
		BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD.	
		CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE (SUISSE) S.A.	
		DAWA EUROPE N.V.	
		EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY	
		FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE)	
		GROSZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN	
		HAMBROS BANK	
		HERSCHEIDT LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE	
		INDOER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL	
		KUNZ, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL	
		LAZARD FRERES ET CIE	
		LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL	
		MORGAN GRENFELL & CO.	
		NOMURA EUROPE N.V.	
		ROYAL ROTHSCHILD & SONS	
		SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL	
		SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE	
		SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.	
		SOCIÉTÉ SÉQUANAISE DE BANQUE	
		SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN	
		VEREINS- UND WESTBANK	
		J. VONTOL & CO.	
		YAMACHIKI INTERNATIONAL (NEDERLAND) N.V.	

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 26[illegible]

Eni In 1976, 37% of all energy consumed in Italy was supplied by the ENI Group. If one considers only oil and natural gas,

1976

consumption, the percentage rises to almost 44%. As a matter of fact, during the year the ENI companies distributed 26 billion cubic meters of natural gas and over 31 million tons of petroleum products. Over half of the natural gas supplied by ENI came from indigenous fields while nearly 16 million tons of its crude came from Group company fields in Italy and abroad. ENI has also strengthened considerably its systems for transporting oil and natural gas: the system of domestic natural gas transmission has exceeded 13,000 kilometers in length and its tanker fleet capacity increased during 1976 by almost one million deadweight tons, rising to a total of 2,250,000 dwt.

Chemical production, except for fertilizers, and textile manufacturing both increased although operations in the two sectors continued to suffer economic difficulties. Results were favorable for engineering and service activities and for mechanical manufacturing, especially abroad.

On the whole in 1976 ENI produced more and the economic results were improved. The ENI Group of companies supplied goods and services for a gross revenue of \$ 11,42 billion; the value added was over \$ 3,3 billion, with a notable increase in the share of earnings representing profit.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization for the year amounted to almost \$ 994 million and investments totalled more than \$ 1,25 billion.

☐ Agip ☐ AgipNucleare ☐ Anic ☐ NuovoPignone
☐ Saipem ☐ Snam ☐ Snamprogetti ☐ Sofid ☐ Tesco

مات في ليلة ١٢

مجلس الامم المتحدة

[illegible]

**Subscribe to the
International
Herald Tribune.**
Because keeping
up with the world
is an every day
affair.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
Wednesday, 24th August, 1977

JOHN F. MCGILLICUDDY President	Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	850,980,000
	Dividend Payable	449,402,000
	Other Liabilities	154,470,000
RENE C. McPHERSON Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Dana Corporation	Long-Term Debt	518,844,000
	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
	Preferred Stock (without par value) Authorized—10,000,000 shares	
	Outstanding—15,560 shares	778,000
DAVID W. MITCHELL Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Aron Products, Inc.	Common Stock (par value \$7.50) Authorized—40,000,000 shares	
	Outstanding—23,691,166 shares	232,684,000
GEORGE E. MUNROE Chairman of the Board Philips Dodge Corporation	Surplus	341,100,000
	Undivided Profits	573,315,000
CHARLES I. PHILLIPS, JR. Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	Total Shareholders' Equity	1,137,877,000
	Total	531,918,543,000
JOHN B. RICKER, JR. Chairman and President The Continental Corporation	Headquarters: 350 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.	
	London Branches:	
JOHN A. WAAGE Vice Chairman of the Board	City Office, 7 Princes St., EC2P 2LR	
	Grosvenor Square, P.O. Box 4NF, 88 Brook St., W1A 0NF	
MARINA v. N. WHITMAN Distinguished Public Service Professor of Economics, University of Pittsburgh	Batman Branch: P.O. Box 2471 • Bucharest Branch: Bulevardul Republicii, 16	
	Calte Branch: 2 Ahmed Nessim, C.A. • Frankfurt Branch: Stockenheimer Landstrasse 21-65	
	Hamburg Branch: Fohndamm 3 • Hong Kong Branch: P.O. Box 799	
	Nassau Branch: P.O. Box N-6169 • Singapore Branch: UIC Building, 5 Shenton Way	
	Tokyo Branch: Asahi-Tokai Building 6-1, 2-chome Utsunomiya, Chiyoda-ku	
	Zurich Branch: Stockenstrasse 33	
GEORGE G. ZIPP Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, The Sebeco & Wilcox Company	Representative Offices:	
	Bangkok, Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Dusseldorf, Edinburgh,	
	Frankfurt, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Lima, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Munich, Nairobi,	
	Oslo, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Salvador, São Paulo, Sydney, Tbilisi,	
	Thessalon	

Observer

Court of First Resort

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—A lawsuit against Yale University alleges that women students have been sexually harassed by the Yale faculty. The court is asked to make the university make the faculty behave itself, as indeed the faculty should, if in fact it has been misbehaving, which Yale officials deny.



Baker

Is this the kind of problem that really requires solution by the ponderous and expensive machinery of the court-house? There are surely quicker and cheaper ways of making professors mind their manners. In a more imaginative past, when Americans were accustomed to dispose of such nuisances without help from Blackstone, the problem would have been solved handsomely with a private initiative.

A robust father might have appeared carrying a shotgun at the office of one of the more obnoxious offenders. A large brother or boyfriend might have blackened his eye. A woman might have cooled his passion with a hot bath and an only slightly clever small woman might have crushed his ego with a few simple words thrust nearly into his vulnerable anatomy.

To be sure, these solutions have defects. Damaging a man's ego is a cruel act of violence. So are bruising his eye, puncturing his buttock and unleashing a father with bloodshot eyes to wander the campus. On the other hand, all provide immediate relief and cost nothing. Moreover, and most importantly, they afford the woman with a problem a healthy sense of self-reliance and ingenuity.

The court-house solution is not only expensive, troublesome to the victim and time-consuming but also debilitating to her self-esteem. For it reminds her that to cope with the problem which her mother could solve in an afternoon she requires the aid of lawyers, a judge, a jury, witnesses, transcripts, three years of litigation and two appeals courts.

The Yale women who have taken this route are simply conforming to a new national habit, of course. Hand an American a problem and he immediately takes it to court. Half the population over the age of 30 is at law

because it lacks the ingenuity to solve such humdrum problems as how to live with somebody who snores or dislikes your taste in television, and how to divide up the dishes, the children, the house and the jewelry before plodding on into middle age.

As a result, these people are often well advanced toward senility before the law has straightened out their problems for them. Everybody knows some aging bankrupt who got that way because he and his former wife didn't think they could solve the problem of what to do on Saturday night without hiring lawyers.

In the past 20 years this tendency to tell all problems to the court has become pronounced in politics. It seems to have begun with the race issue. For the best part of a century most politicians simply declined to try solving the race problem, and for good political reason.

They feared that any constitutional solution to which they subscribed might destroy their careers. By the end of World War II, this reasoning had become dubious, but by that time the political habit of ignoring the race problem had become pure political reflex.

The Supreme Court's desegregation decision of 1954 opened a new way out for the politicians. If the court could be forced to make the more troublesome political decisions, the politicians could escape retribution, at least in this world, and even profit from denouncing those court decisions which particularly annoyed the electorate. Everyone could have a grand time abusing Earl Warren for coming to grips with national problems so urgent that politicians were afraid to deal with them.

Since 1954 American politics increasingly shifted to the courts, with the tacit consent of the politicians, as the various "rights movements" that altered society looked less and less to Congress for their success and fought for their goals through the court system.

This hardly makes for a healthy political system, for it encourages politicians not to deal with problems politicians ought to be dealing with. The courts become their place of first resort, as they have with the sexually harassed women of Yale. It encourages the failure of imagination.

Sheikh Commutes by Concorde for Races

By Sally Quinn

LONDON (UPI)—Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, ruler of the United Arab Emirates, is in his suite at the London Hilton Hotel high above the verdant Hyde Park and grins. Empty bottles of champagne adorn the tables and chests in the suite, a testament to the previous night's celebration. He has reason to be jolly. His colt, Jellaby, won the first prize at Ascot the day before, earning him \$2,101 or about \$10,300.

Sheikh Khalifa loves horses, so much so that he commutes by Concorde from Bahrain every two weeks to watch various of his 20 European horses run. But he is tired of buying English horses, especially since, as he claims, they are descendants from three Arabian stallions which were brought to England in the 1800s. And now, the English have bought Arabian horses from racing in England.

The Sheikh, a first cousin of the ruler of Bahrain, finds this so annoying that he has decided to build his own \$7-million race-track back in Bahrain, with Arabian racehorses, of course. "It will be green and watered," he says proudly.

There is one drawback to the race-track and that is the betting problem. "The majority of Arabs don't gamble," he explains. "So the young princes in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait decided it wouldn't be much fun to bet so he will sell betting tickets and the proceeds will go to charity. That is a sign that things are changing."

Top Hat

Change is important to Sheikh Khalifa. And he is moving forward on that score himself. He went to Ascot the day before in a top hat and morning coat rather than in his native robes and headpiece. "It was the first time I ever wore a top hat," he says with a chuckle. "I couldn't keep it on. And I must admit you feel a little odd at first. Then you mix with the crowd and it's okay."

Khalifa is discovering more and more that when you mix it's OK. And he is concerned that many Arabs are not mixing, and because of that, creating a bad image of themselves in London.

He talks earnestly about it over croissants and coffee in his suite the morning after the race. He is wearing a body-hugging jersey shirt, open at the neck, and slightly belted trousers, and a big yellow diamond ring. Sheikh Khalifa is in his early 40s, has a round, pleasant face and a rather pudgy build. He is a little shy, very gentlemanly, hospitable.

"If you talk to the English who've lived in Arabia and mixed with people there," he says, "we have a very close friendship with them. The worry is about those who don't know us. But we don't blame them."

And there is always the problem of the English lumping all the Arabs into one category. "I myself don't understand Egyptians or Lebanese," he says. "And I feel strange going to Tunis, Jordan or Syria."

"Our part," he says, "the Gulf, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the Emirates, maybe we all have the same habits. Maybe in Beirut and Syria they are more advanced."

Still, he understands that the English haven't really had much time to figure all that out. And he explains why there are so many Arabs descending on London so suddenly.

"Until the big oil money came in the Middle East, all people ever did was talk about politics. Until a few years ago everyone was involved with slogans. Some Arab leaders in the past put their mind on politics, politics, politics. Now they realize that all the things they believed before are not true, that most politics is a joke to them. Before all their heroes were politicians."

One of the changes, he says, has been the Arab political attitude toward the Russians since the advent of the oil. "Even before the oil," he says, "the Russian was different from ours. I couldn't ever joke with a Russian. They have no sense of humor. The Americans and British sit on the floor and eat with us. The Russians don't."

"With the advent of oil we discovered a lot of things in life. There was a new trend. People wanted to build houses, wanted to travel, to know other people. They are really eager to see the advancements but they want to keep their tradition too. And they are still afraid that people don't want them."

Now, he says, they come to London to find that their worst fears are confirmed. And it is even worse for their more sophisticated

neighbors from the desert. Especially the royal ones, who are, in fact, the only ones who are sheikhs.

"I'm talking about the rulers of the Gulf," says Khalifa. "Al Saud of Saudi Arabia, Al Sabah of Kuwait, and Al Khalifa of Bahrain, they are the people who've ruled their countries for years before the oil came. We all originate from one family, one tribe. The royal family is a big family in each country, they may have six or seven brothers. There are perhaps 1,000 Al Khalifa and now the family is expanding. That name means prince or sheikh, the one selected to rule. If your name is not Al Khalifa in Bahrain you are not a sheikh. People think that if you wear the Arab robes and headpiece you are a sheikh. That is wrong. However, in some Arab countries like Egypt, the word sheikh simply means old man. It's very confusing."

The Arabs also like to laugh, he says, at how naive the British are by calling everyone an "oil sheikh."

"When the oil came in Bahrain, everybody thought that the sheikhs had all the oil." That was, as he explains it, not the case. "Our ruler is very kind, he has an open house, everybody can walk in. The ruler decided that it is better that the income from the oil be divided between the family and the people. It is through his generosity and his kindness. He hasn't been elected, he doesn't like to be a dictator. He says, 'I'll share half with my family and half with my people.' So he gives it to the government. Whatever the oil company gives him he gives half to the government to build hospitals and schools. Even from his half he gives to people for their personal needs."

Unlike rich Americans or rich Britishers, the Arabs are not embarrassed to talk about their money; in fact, they are rather proud of it. Khalifa is no exception.

"It is true," he says, "that there is a lot of money, big money, bigger than in America. The Arabs laugh when they see a big show on TV and they refer to a big fuss over \$1 million." Video cassettes of American TV shows are popular in Arab states; their favorites, according to Khalifa, are "Kojak," "Starsky and Hutch" and "Colombo."

With that he breaks up, and his mirth leaves him literally holding his sides. By nature the Arabs are very generous, very shrewd businessmen," he says. (Khalifa himself runs a property development company). "Of course everyone buys things but not just for the purpose of business. The English say it is the Arab madness that they will spend \$1 million to buy a hotel. It is not madness. It is just that they want to show a friend that they own a prestigious hotel in the heart of London. This is not a business deal. It is only liking the area and it means a lot to him to be close to his friends. Not as much to show off. It looks stupid to others and it looks like it's not a good business deal. He doesn't care. He has the money, he wants to enjoy himself."

Regardless, says Khalifa, of all the differences between the two cultures, he and most of his Arab friends (he says he hangs out with Crown Prince Fahd's three sons who live at the Arab-owned Dorchester Hotel) find London a place of great enjoyment.

And it's not only the men who like London.

The Women

Khalifa says that the Arab women like London a lot and the men are finding, interestingly enough, that they don't only enjoy London for themselves, but they like their wives better in London.

"The Arab ladies like it a lot," he says, "because they can go out in the park, they can go out with men, and a lot of Arab girls are educated here. This independence of seeing people here is good for them. They can keep their figures instead of sitting home and eating."

"In Arabia there are not the opportunities for women to do this. When they come here the women are nicer to the men. And it's nice for the men to have their women look pretty. It's hard to judge how long it will take to change all that back home. But it could be so quick it's unbelievable."

At any rate, says Khalifa, "the Arabs feel that they are at home in London. For one thing, there is not as much difference between home and here. Only three hours by Concorde."

And of course, with direct dial, the two countries are brought even closer.

"Listen," says Sheikh Khalifa, "to the races by phone every day from Bahrain."

PEOPLE: Trying to Hype Americans to Write

Sen. William Proxmire is awarding his Golden Fleece award this month to the U.S. Postal Service, saying that the mail agency spent more than \$34 million "on a Madison Avenue advertising campaign aimed at persuading Americans to write more letters." "Spending public money trying to make Americans more prolific letter writers is a dubious project at best," the Wisconsin Democrat said. "People write letters for many reasons, but I doubt that a public relations pitch from the federal government is one of them. In my view, this kind of hype just makes Americans typists." Proxmire announced a Golden Fleece award each month for what he thinks is "the biggest, most ridiculous or most ironic example of wasting federal tax dollars."



Virgil Connor

Florida State Rep. Dick Batcher as one of his best legislative aides—and at \$1 a year, quite a bargain.

"We usually give him an assignment and he disappears for three or four days," Batcher said in Tallahassee. "He comes back with stacks and stacks of research. He's a phenomenon, all right." Connor is 88, and in addition to his legislative work during sessions is working on his doctorate in American history at Florida State University. And he has opinions. Lobbyists are a perversion of the democratic process. "Sales tax? A monstrosity. No civilized country should have it." More work with Batcher? "If I don't become controversial."

Frank Sinatra just happened Monday to be filming a TV movie outside New York State Supreme Court in Manhattan while his lawyers were inside trying to get a reversal of an order that gave a woman the right to use his surname. The lawyers told Justice Horton Gabel that Donna Lee Morris, who has been given court permission to call herself Donna Lee Sinatra starting Aug. 8, is already using that name and trying to pass herself off as Frank Sinatra's daughter. In addition, the lawyers maintained that Sinatra—often called "Ol' Blue Eyes"—has been receiving "long, rambling letters almost daily," signed "Lili Miss Blue Eyes," from Miss Morris. She was also accused of using the Sinatra name in 1976 to get a Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to give her a room reserved by Sinatra's estate.

Justice Gabel thought it odd and signed an order directing Miss Morris to show cause Aug. 1 why permission for the

name change should not be reversed.

Hadiah Joan Nadir, a much more suitable her than Joan Little, North Carolina convict acquitted two years ago after a jailer, and she a court in Wake County grant her a name change.

Her new name is of Arab and Miss Little told "the reason for which I desire to change is that she prefers to us that better describes her."

One reason, religious purposes. Amson is that it is a 31-year-old Miss L. is eligible for parole in her, is serving a sentence breaking and entering.

Police often use him to track prisoners, but tough to find Buster I. that way. He took the b along when he left a Chesapeake Va. Blevins an inmate trusty at a nearby City Jail. Part of included exercising 1 dogs from the sheriff.

Sunday afternoon walked the bloodhound, a jail spokesman, "just walking." Blevins, who serving a six-month sentence had charges, was released in September.

—SAMUEL J.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANSWERING BOX NUMBER ADS!
All replies to:
Box 1, Herald Tribune, Paris
International Herald Tribune
7330 PARIS CEDEX 05.

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, JULY 27, 1977
CARRIES KALISBA (KANSAS)
CARRIES ORLANDO (KANSAS)
CARRIES KANSAS (KANSAS)
CARRIES KANSAS (KANSAS)
CARRIES KANSAS (KANSAS)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MCQUEEN California Ice Cream
Bulwer Pecan (ice cream)
Bulwer Pecan (ice cream)
Bulwer Pecan (ice cream)
Bulwer Pecan (ice cream)
Bulwer Pecan (ice cream)

PERSONALS

CAROLYN in COPENHAGEN
Hans, birthday party in Paris
Hans, birthday party in Paris
Hans, birthday party in Paris
Hans, birthday party in Paris
Hans, birthday party in Paris

SERVICES

TRUBSHOOTER: Sensitive
background in business, law, de-
tected with hospital in Paris
Wife/Write: W.S. 2842 Post of
the World, Laguna Beach, Calif.
U.S.A.

BOOKS

HAND INKED BOOKS, Whitford
5181 Feeling Road 54 Par. Ave.
Avon, Conn. 06001. Tel. 860-392-
5181. Whitford, Massachusetts
02152

EDUCATION

ENGLISH, 4 days intensive courses.
Paris: 606.97.41.

CAR RENTALS

FROM 15 TO 71 JULY, drive a car
from Paris to Paris. 555-50.08
all included. Tel. Paris: 555-50.08

AUTOMOBILES

AMERICAN CARS INTERNATIONAL
AL import-export General Motors,
Chrysler, Ford, American Motors,
utility cars, trucks, motor homes,
campers, vans, etc. AMERICAN
CARS, A.C.P., Ramus 38, 1099
Rue de la Suisse, Paris. Tel.: 611-
21.15. Telex: 23747.

AUTOMOBILES

1973 PEUGEOT 304 Break, 62,000
kms. Fr. 9,000. Paris: 555-50.08
FORD GRANADA 1974, 3,000
kms. Fr. 3,500. Paris: 555-50.08
VINTAGE 3000, 1960, 1961, 1962,
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968,
1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974,
1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980,
1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986,
1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992,
1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998,
1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004,
2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010,
2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016,
2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022,
2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028,
2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034,
2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040,
2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046,
2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052,
2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058,
2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064,
2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070,
2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076,
2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082,
2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088,
2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094,
2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100,
2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106,
2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112,
2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118,
2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124,
2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130,
2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136,
2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142,
2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148,
2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154,
2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160,
2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166,
2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172,
2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178,
2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184,
2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190,
2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196,
2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202,
2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208,
2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214,
2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220,
2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226,
2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232,
2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238,
2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244,
2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250,
2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256,
2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262,
2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268,
2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274,
2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280,
2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286,
2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292,
2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298,
2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304,
2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310,
2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316,
2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322,
2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328,
2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334,
2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340,
2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346,
2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352,
2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358,
2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364,
2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370,
2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376,
2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382,
2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388,
2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394,
2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400,
2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406,
2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412,
2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418,
2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424,
2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430,
2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436,
2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442,
2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448,
2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454,
2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460,
2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466,
2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472,
2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478,
2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484,
2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490,
2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496,
2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502,
2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508,
2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514,
2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520,
2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526,
2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532,
2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538,
2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544,
2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550,
2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556,
2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562,
2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568,
2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574,
2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580,
2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586,
2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592,
2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598,
2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604,
2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610,
2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616,
2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622,
2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628,
2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634,
2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640,
2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646,
2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652,
2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658,
2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664,
2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670,
2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676,
2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682,
2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688,
2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694,
2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700,
2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706,
2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712,
2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718,
2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724,
2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730,
2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736,
2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742,
2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748,
2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754,
2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760,
2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766,
2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772,
2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778,
2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784,
2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790,
2791, 27